

[H]

S A T T A R A.

RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 7 February 1843;—*for*,

COPY of the ADDITIONAL PAPERS transmitted to the Court of Directors, in
relation to the COMMISSION of INQUIRY held at *Sattara*, in October 1836,
and ordered by a General Court of Proprietors of the East India Company,
held in Leadenhall-street, the 21st day of December 1842, and printed for
the use of the Proprietors.

East India House, }
16 Feb. 1843. }

JAMES C. MELVILL.

(*Mr. Hume.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
27 July 1843.

SATTARA

LIST OF PAPERS

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons

dated 7 February 1843

COPY of the Additional Papers transmitted to the Court of Directors, in relation to the Commission of Inquiry held at Sattara, in October 1836, and ordered by a General Court of Proprietors of the East India Company, held at Exchequer Hall, on the 21st day of December 1842, and printed for the use of the Proprietors.

AT a General Court of the East India Company, held on Wednesday, the 21st of December 1842, it was Resolved, That the Additional Papers transmitted to the Court of Directors, in relation to the Commission of Inquiry held at Sattara in October 1836, be laid before the Court of Proprietors, and printed for their use.

Ordered by The House of Commons, to be Printed

27 July 1843

PRINTED BY

LIST OF PAPERS.

Further LETTERS from the GOVERNMENT, and Enclosures therein.

Political Letter from Bombay, dated 30th September (No. 37) 1842	p. 1
Political Letter from Bombay, dated 30th September (No. 38) 1842	p. 2

EXPLANATION submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel *Ovans*, a Member of the Sattara Commission, in Refutation of the Accusations against him, contained in certain Papers read by Mr. Thompson, at a Special General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock.

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel <i>Ovans</i> to the Secretary to the Bombay Government; dated 23d September 1842	p. 3
(A.)—Affidavit by Lieutenant-Colonel <i>Ovans</i> , (without date)	p. 5
List of Accompaniments, dated 23d September 1842	p. 6
No. 1.—Translation of Copy of a Paper of Interrogatories of Hybutrao Bulwunt Seekarkhaney; dated November 1838	p. 7
No. 2.—Translation of Copy of a Yad of Questions put to, and Answers given by, Anna Sindkur (alias Atmaram Luxumon); dated November 1838	p. 8
No. 3.—Translation of Copy of a Paper of Interrogatories of Janoo Bin Krustnajeet Bhundaree; dated November 1838	p. 9
No. 4 to No. 8.—Extracts from The Sun newspaper; dated London, 1st August 1842, p. 9	p. 9
No. 9.—Letter from the Resident at Sattara to the Secretary to Government, with its Accompaniments; dated 26th February 1839	p. 11
Enclosure, No. 1.—Translation of a Petition from Lukshmeebyee, wife of Hybutrao Bulwunt Sikarkhaney, to the Governor in Council, (A. D. 1838-39)	p. 11
Enclosure, No. 2.—Translation of the Examination of Lukshmeebyee, wife of Hybutrao Bulwunt Sikarkhaney, on the 19th February 1839	p. 12
No. 10.—Translation of the Examination of Bhow Leley by the Acting Resident at Sattara, on the 27th November 1837	p. 12
No. 11.—Translation of the Deposition of Mahadajee Gungadhur Putwurdhun, Vakeel, Nisbut Shreemunt Rajushree Punt Pritty Niddy, (A. D. 1842-43)	p. 13
No. 12.—Translation of the Deposition of Gunnessh Vishnool Gooney, Vakeel, Nisbut Shreemunt Rajashree Punt Muntree, (A. D. 1842-43)	p. 13
No. 13.—Translation of Yad, No. 47, from the Raja of Sattara to the Resident; dated 11th August 1838	p. 14
No. 14.—Translation of Copy of a Letter written by Hybutrao, said to be forged, given to Sir James Carnac by the ex-Raja of Sattara	p. 14
No. 15.—Translation of a Paper in Mahratta	p. 14
No. 16.—Translation of Copy of a Paper in Mahratta	p. 15
(B.)—Translation of a Deposition of Ballajee Narrayen Nattoo, (A. D. 1842-43)	p. 15
(C.)—Translation of a Deposition of Ballajee Kasi Kibey Nisbut, the Resident Illaka, Sattara; dated 1842	p. 16
Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel <i>Ovans</i> to the Chief Secretary to Government; dated 27th September 1837	p. 16
Letter from Captain Durack, Line Adjutant, to Lieutenant-Colonel <i>Ovans</i> ; dated 26th September 1837	p. 18
No. 1.—Translation of a Paper written in Mahratta by Pandoorung Punt	p. 19
Translation of a Mahratta Paper written by Bhow Leley	p. 20
Translation of a Receipt	p. 20
Translation of Annund Rao's Statement	p. 20
No. 2.—Letter from Dr. Milne to Jaggonathyeet Sunkur Sett, Esq.; dated 25th June 1837,	p. 21
No. 3.—Translation of Copy of a Letter to Shreemunt Baba Sahib	p. 21
No. 4.—Translation of Substance of a Letter in Persian to the Raja of Sattara, from Meer Syud Sukey	p. 22
No. 5.—Translation of a Letter from Shet Vishnoodass, of Bombay, to Shet Gungaram Shetladar, at Sattara	p. 22
Minute by the Governor, subscribed to by Mr. Farish, dated 4th October 1837	p. 23
Letter from the Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government to the Secretary to the Government of India; dated 7th October 1837	p. 24

Translation of a Petition from Bhasker Wisswanath Leley to the Governor in Council, dated 30th October 1837	p. 25
Letter from the Chief Secretary to Government to the Acting Resident at Sattara; dated 13th November 1837	p. 25
Letter from the Magistrate at Poona to the Secretary to the Bombay Government; dated 15th November 1837	p. 25
Letter from the Magistrate of Poona to the Resident at Sattara; dated 27th Oct. 1837	p. 26
Letter from the Resident at Sattara to the Magistrate at Poona; dated 31st Oct. 1837	p. 26
Minute by the Governor, concurred in by Mr. Farish; (without date)	p. 26
Letter from the Acting Resident at Sattara to the Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government; dated 16th November 1837	p. 26
Letter from the Acting Resident at Sattara to the Secretary to the Bombay Government; dated 6th December 1837	p. 27

Enclosures in the Acting Resident's Letter.

No. 1.—Letter from the Magistrate at Poona to the Acting Resident at Sattara; dated 27th October 1837	p. 27
No. 2.—Translation of Copy of a Report by Anund Rao Konair, Police Daroga, of the City of Poona, to Richard Mills, Esq., Magistrate of Poona; dated 27th October 1837	p. 28
No. 3.—Translation of a Letter from Bhikum Bhut Shastree Bhut to Venkutrao Tatia Kurmurkur, found on Bhow Leley; dated 24th October 1837	p. 28
No. 4.—Translation of a Receipt found on Bhow Leley	p. 29
No. 5.—Translation of the Deposition of Venkutrao Sudaseo, alias Tatia, surnamed Kurumkur, (A. D. 1837)	p. 29
Examination by the Acting Resident at Sattara; dated 19th Nov. 1837	p. 30
No. 6.—Translation of the Examination of Bhow Leley by the Acting Resident at Sattara; dated 27th November 1837	p. 31
No. 7.—Translation of the Deposition of Bhasker Wisswanath, surnamed Leley (Bhow Leley); dated 27th October 1837	p. 31
Examination by the Acting Resident at Sattara; dated 1st December 1837,	p. 32
No. 8.—Translation of the Deposition of Bhikum Bhut Shastree Bhut Waekur, (A. D. 1837)	p. 33
Minute by the Governor, concurred in by Mr. Farish (without date)	p. 34
Letter from the Secretary to the Bombay Government to the Acting Resident at Sattara; dated 20th January 1838	p. 34
Substance of a Petition from Bhasker Wisswanath Leley Waekur to the Governor in Council; dated 9th February 1838	p. 35
Minute by Mr. Farish, subscribed to by Mr. G. W. Anderson; (without date)	p. 35
Letter from the Secretary to Government to the Principal Collector at Poona; dated 10th May 1838	p. 35
Letter from the Magistrate at Poona to the Secretary to Government; dated 18th May 1838	p. 35
Letter from the Assistant Magistrate of Poona to the Magistrate of Poona on Circuit; dated 17th May 1838	p. 36
Letter from the Acting Resident at Sattara to the Secretary to Government; dated 5th March 1838	p. 36

Enclosures in the Acting Resident's Letter.

No. 1.—Translation of a Yad (No. 195) from the Raja of Sattara to the Acting Resident; dated 18th February 1838	p. 36
No. 2.—Translation of a Paper in Mahratta. A verbal communication made by Suruff Ally Bohuree	p. 37
No. 3.—Translation of a Paper in Mahratta. A verbal communication made by Chandabhaee Bohuree Surutkur	p. 37
No. 4.—Translation of a Paper in Mahratta, marked 1	p. 37
No. 5.—Ditto ditto marked 2	p. 37
No. 6.—Ditto ditto marked 1	p. 38
No. 7.—Translation of a Paper, partly in Guzerattee and partly in Mahratta, marked 2,	p. 38
No. 8.—Translation of a Yad (No. 45) from the Acting Resident to the Raja of Sattara; dated 18th February 1838	p. 38
No. 9.—Translation of a Yad (No. 196) from the Raja of Sattara to the Acting Resident; dated 19th February 1838	p. 39
No. 10.—Translation of the Examination of Chandabhaee Bohuree	p. 39
Minute by the Governor, subscribed to by the Board	p. 40
Letter from the Secretary to Government to the Acting Resident at Sattara; dated 31st May 1838	p. 40

Letter from the Acting Resident at Sattara to the Secretary to Government; dated 4th Jan. 1839	p. 40
Enclosure.—Translation of a Yad (No. 117) from the Raja of Sattara to the Resident; dated 4th November 1838	p. 40
Minute by the Governor, subscribed to by the Board, (without date)	p. 41
Letter from the Secretary to Government to the Secretary with the Governor-General; dated 29th January 1839	p. 41
Letter from the Acting Resident at Sattara to the Secretary to Government; dated 26th Jan. 1839	p. 41
List of Accompaniments	p. 43
No. 1.—Translation of a Paper in Mahratta	p. 44
No. 2.—Translation of the Interrogation of ———; dated 25th January 1839	p. 44
No. 3.—Translation of Extract from Copies of Letters from Rungoba, one of the Agents of the Raja of Sattara in Bombay, addressed to his Highness; dated 12th November 1838	p. 45
No. 4.—Ditto - - - ditto - - - dated 15th November 1838	p. 45
No. 5.—Ditto - - - ditto - - - dated 17th November 1838	p. 45
No. 6.—Ditto - - - ditto - - - dated 21st November 1838	p. 45
No. 7.—Ditto - - - ditto - - - dated 22d November 1828	p. 46
No. 8.—Ditto - - - ditto - - - dated 25th November 1838	p. 47
No. 9.—Ditto - - - ditto - - - dated 2d December 1838	p. 47
No. 10.—Ditto - - - ditto - - - dated 4th December 1838	p. 47
No. 11.—Ditto - - - ditto - - - dated 9th December 1838	p. 48
No. 12.—Ditto - - - ditto - - - dated 12th December 1838	p. 48
No. 13.—Ditto - - - ditto - - - dated 13th December 1838	p. 49
No. 14.—Ditto - - - ditto - - - dated - ditto - - -	p. 49
No. 15.—Ditto - - - ditto - - - dated 17th December 1838	p. 50
No. 16.—Ditto - - - ditto - - - dated 4th January 1839	p. 51
No. 17.—Translation of Copy of a Paper in Mahratta	p. 52
No. 18.—Ditto - - - ditto - - -	p. 52
No. 19.—Ditto - - - ditto - - -	p. 52
No. 20.—Ditto - - - ditto - - -	p. 52
No. 21.—Ditto - - - ditto - - -	p. 52
No. 22.—Ditto - - - ditto - - -	p. 53
No. 23.—Ditto - - - ditto - - -	p. 53
No. 24.—Translation of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Rungoba, addressed to the Raja of Sattara; dated 15th January 1839	p. 54
No. 25.—Translation of a Copy of a Paper in Mahratta	p. 54
No. 26.—Ditto - - - ditto - - -	p. 54
No. 27.—Ditto - - - ditto - - -	p. 55
Minute by the Governor, subscribed by the Board; dated 4th February	p. 56
Letter from the Secretary to Government to the Resident at Sattara; dated 12th February 1839	p. 56
Letter from the Resident at Sattara to the Secretary to Government; dated 26th February 1839	p. 56
No. 1.—Translation of a Petition from Lukshmeebyee, wife of Hybutrao Bulwunt Sikarkhaney, to the Governor in Council; (A. D. 1838-39)	p. 57
No. 2.—Translation of the Examination of Lukshmeebyee, wife of Hybutrao Bulwunt Sikarkhaney; dated 19th February 1839	p. 57
Minute by the Board	p. 58
Letter from the Secretary to Government to the Resident at Sattara; dated 13th March 1839	p. 58
Letter from the Secretary to Government to the Secretary in attendance on the Governor-General; dated 13th March 1839	p. 58
Letter from the Resident at Sattara to the Secretary to Government; dated 28th March 1839	p. 59
No. 1.—Letter from the Acting Magistrate at Poona to the Resident at Sattara	p. 59
No. 2.—Translation of Copy of the Deposition of Naro Sewajee, surnamed Rajey	p. 60
No. 3.—Translation of Copy of the Examination of Koosia bin Suyajee, surnamed Palley, (A. D. 1839)	p. 61
No. 4.—Translation of a Copy of the Examination of Babhajee Rughoonath Gycowary; dated February, A. D. 1839	p. 61
No. 5.—Translation of Copy of the Deposition of Rajaram bin Narain, surnamed Nulowrey	p. 62
No. 6.—Translation of Copy of the Deposition of Amrutrao Gunnesh, surnamed Khudmukur	p. 63
Minute by the Governor, subscribed to by the Board; dated 30th March 1839	p. 64
Letter from the Secretary to Government to the Resident at Sattara; dated 6th May 1839	p. 64
Letter from the Secretary to Government to the First Assistant Magistrate in charge at Poona, dated 6th May 1839	p. 64
Letter from the Resident at Sattara to the Secretary in attendance on the Governor at Dapooree; dated 2d September 1839	p. 64
Translation of a Yad from the Raja of Sattara; dated 26th August 1839	p. 66
Substance of the case of the Raja of Sattara	p. 67
Memorandum of Papers received from the Raja of Sattara	p. 74
Remark by the Raja of Sattara at the conclusion of the List of Papers	p. 74

Letter from the Resident at Sattara to the Secretary to Government; dated 27th September 1842,	p. 75
Extracts from The Sun newspaper, dated 1st August 1842 - - - - -	p. 75
Letter from the Acting Resident at Sattara to the Secretary to Government, dated 16th August 1838 - - - - -	p. 75
List of Accompaniments - - - - -	p. 76
No. 1.—Translation of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Rungoba; dated 17th June 1838 - - - - -	p. 77
No. 2.—Translation of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from Rungoba; dated 18th June 1838 - - - - -	p. 77
No. 3.—Translation of an Extract from Copy of another Letter from Rungoba - - - - -	p. 77
No. 4.—Translation of the Deposition of Krushnajee Sudasew Bhidey, (A.D. 1837), - - - - -	p. 77
No. 5.—Translation of a Letter from Geerjabae, Mother of Govind Rao Dewan, to Krushnajee Punt Bhidey - - - - -	p. 79
No. 6.—Translation of a Copy of a Letter from Krushnajee Sudasew Bhidey to Geerjabae, Mother of Govind Rao Dewan; dated 20th February 1837 - - - - -	p. 79
No. 7.—Translation of a Letter from Geerjabae Mahajum, Mother of Govind Rao Dewan, to Krushnajee Punt Bhidey; dated 25th August 1837 - - - - -	p. 80
No. 8.—Translation of a Copy of a Letter from Krushnajee Sudasew Bhidey to Geerjabae, Mother of Govind Rao Dewan; dated 31st August 1837 - - - - -	p. 80
No. 9.—Translation of a Paper in Mahratta, being pieces of a paper pasted together, - - - - -	p. 80
No. 10.—Translation of the Examination of Krushnajee Sudasew Bhidey, inhabitant of Kshetru Pundurpoor - - - - -	p. 81
No. 11.—Translation of a Letter from Ragho Sukharam, residing at Tupa Pundurpoor, to Captain St. John, dated 21st December 1837 - - - - -	p. 81
No. 12.—The Examination, on oath, of Naique of Runners Ragoo Saccaram, lately employed as a Karcoon at Punderpoor - - - - -	p. 81
No. 13.—Translation of the Interrogation of Sukharam Bulal Mahajumee - - - - -	p. 82
Letter from Chief Secretary J. P. Willoughby, Esq. to Chief Secretary L. R. Reid, Esq.; dated 23d September 1842 - - - - -	p. 82
Observations in reply to a Letter from Major-General Lodwick to the Chairman of the Court of Directors, printed in conformity with a Resolution of the General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, of the 27th June 1842, by J. P. Willoughby, Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service - - - - -	p. 83
Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel C. Ovans, Resident at Sattara, to the Secretary to Government; dated 23d September 1842 - - - - -	p. 98
Affidavit, dated 21st September 1842 - - - - -	p. 101

East India House, }
16 Jan. 1843. }

(signed) T. L. Peacock,
Examiner of India Correspondence.

FURTHER LETTERS FROM THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT
AND ENCLOSURES THEREIN.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Political Letter
from Bombay,
30 Sept. 1842.

POLITICAL LETTER from *Bombay*, dated Bombay Castle, 30 September
(No. 37), 1842.

Honourable Sirs,

1. WE have the honour to transmit to your Honourable Court copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Ovans, the Resident at Sattara, dated the 23d instant (No. 202), submitting observations and affidavits in refutation of the accusations against that officer's honour and character, contained in certain papers read by Mr. G. Thompson, at a Special General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, held at the East India House on Friday, the 29th of July 1842.

2. In submitting this communication, we beg to state that, as far as we are able to judge, Lieutenant-Colonel Ovans has, in this explanation, most successfully refuted the highly injurious assertions which are alleged to have been uttered against him by Mr. Thompson, on the occasion above alluded to.

3. We consider it fortunate for the cause of truth, that the depositions which were read before the Court of Proprietors, were given by the ex-Raja of Sattara to Sir James Carnac; the discrepancy of dates, the substitution of Lieutenant-Colonel Ovans's name for that of Colonel Lodwick, and the fact that the former officer was not even at Sattara when the transaction with which his name is mixed up by Mr. Thompson occurred, prove, in our opinion, that the charges made against Lieutenant-Colonel Ovans must, beyond doubt, be false and fabricated.

4. Some of these transactions were at the time reported to Government by Lieutenant-Colonel Ovans, and copies of some of the documents referred to in the ninth paragraph of his letter, were transmitted to the Honourable the Secret Committee with the despatches from this Government, noted in the margin.* We have now the honour to forward copies of the whole of those documents, and of such others as may tend to illustrate the questions at issue, as per annexed list.

5. We beg to solicit the particular attention of your Honourable Court to the requests contained in the 17th and 18th paragraphs of Lieutenant-Colonel Ovans's letter, and to express our strong opinion that, when, as in the present case, the characters of officers of high rank and reputation in the service of your Honourable Company are thus assailed for the performance of their public duty, they are entitled to whatever protection your Honourable Court can with propriety extend to them.

6. We have also the honour to forward copy of another letter just received from Lieutenant-Colonel Ovans, dated the 27th instant, No. 204, forwarding a further extract from Mr. Thompson's speech at the East India House, on the 29th July last, and to refer your Honourable Court to the accompanying copy of a communication from Lieutenant-Colonel Ovans to this Government, dated the 16th August 1838, proving, beyond a doubt, the authenticity of the petition from Geerjabae, the mother of Govind Row, the Dewan of the ex-Raja of Sattara, therein alluded to.

We have, &c.
(signed) *George Arthur.*
G. W. Anderson.

* Dated 23d October, No. 18, of 1837; 28th March, No. 1, of 1838; 13th April, No. 43, of 1839; 12 September, No. 106, of 1839.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Political Letter
from Bombay,
30 Sept. 1842.

POLITICAL LETTER from *Bombay*, dated Bombay Castle, 30 September
(No. 38), 1842.

Honourable Sirs,

1. We have the honour to transmit to your Honourable Court the papers noted in the margin,* which we have received from Mr. Willoughby and Lieutenant-Colonel Ovens, in reference to the letter from Major-General Lodwick to the Chairman of the Court of Directors, dated the 13th June last, and printed by order of a General Court of Proprietors, held on the 27th of the same month.

2. In forwarding these papers, we beg to assure your Honourable Court that it is not without considerable regret that we adopt a course which, however unavoidable, may tend to keep up agitation on the Sattara question, and that we are induced to do so, solely by the conviction that this course is the only one whereby two of your servants are allowed an opportunity of defending themselves from accusations injurious to their character.

3. The repeated discussion of the questions at issue between Major-General Lodwick, and Mr. Willoughby and Colonel Ovens, must have, even in England, an effect highly injurious to the character of your Government; and we need hardly point out that the re-action on this country is productive of still more prejudicial effects, in unsettling the minds of the native population, and creating a distrust of the justice and consistency of our measures.

4. Admitting, for the sake of argument, the correctness of the facts stated, and inferences drawn, by Major-General Lodwick, the mode in which they are brought forward precludes their being fairly tested or followed out to any practical or beneficial result; whilst the time and attention of responsible officers under Government are taken up in vindicating their measures, and relieving their characters from aspersions cast on them, in an informal and irregular manner, and conveyed through a channel other than that appointed by law for the correction of maladministration in the executive government of the Company's dominions. Looking to these facts, and to the circumstance that it is only by inquiry in this country that the truth of the antagonist statements can be tested, we submit to your Honourable Court the propriety of informing General Lodwick, that, unless he is satisfied with the mode in which the case at present stands settled, by the constituted authorities in India and England, his only proper course is to state clearly what he acknowledges and what he disavows of the statements which he is reported to have made in the Court of Proprietors, and to submit to the decision of a competent tribunal in this country, such of his acknowledged statements (whether contained in his reported speeches or his letters to the Court), as are at variance with the assertions of Mr. Willoughby and Lieutenant-Colonel Ovens.

5. It appears that the Report of the Sattara Commission, which formed the groundwork on which Government acted, was at least formally concurred in, without exception or reservation, by Major-General Lodwick; that he did not (either publicly or privately as far as we are aware) express to any competent authority any dissent from the opinions of his colleagues on the main point at issue, viz. the guilt or innocence of the Raja, at the time when the Report was sent in, or, indeed, so far as is known, to this Government, until his removal from his situation; that the course he is now pursuing can lead to the rectification of no wrong (should any have been committed), nor produce any other useful result, but may cause incalculable mischief, by keeping up agitation and excitement on a political question long since maturely considered and formally decided.

6. We refrain from expressing an opinion on the merits of the question at issue; but we may observe, that all that is at all new in the complexion which Major-General Lodwick now wishes to give the case, rests on circumstances of which he became aware while holding a highly confidential appointment in the service of Government at Sattara, and which he was in duty bound to have recorded at the time in the shape of protest against his colleague's report, as a caution to prevent Government from coming to a decision which he now states he esteems erroneous and unjust.

7. These

* 1. Letter from Mr. Willoughby, dated 23d September 1842, with Enclosure.

2. Ditto from Lieutenant-Colonel Ovens, dated 23d September 1842, No. 203, with Enclosure.

7. These considerations urge us to point out to your Honourable Court, that in the event of Major-General Lodwick persevering in the course he has adopted, the interests and character of the Indian Government require that such means should be used for compelling him to bring the questions to a fair and open issue, as his position in their service leaves it in the power of your Honourable Court to employ.

8. In conclusion, we beg to inform your Honourable Court that, as Mr. Wilmoughby, our Political Secretary, is personally involved in the proceedings which form the subject of the present communication, we have deemed it expedient to relieve that gentleman from the duty of conducting all correspondence connected with the matter under consideration, and to entrust it to our chief secretary, Mr. Reid.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Geo. Arthur.*
G. W. Anderson.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Political Letter
from Bombay,
30 Sept. 1842.

EXPLANATION submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel *Ovans*, a Member of the Sattara Commission, in refutation of the Accusations against him, contained in certain Papers read by Mr. Thompson at a Special General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock.

LETTER from Lieutenant-Colonel *Ovans*, Resident at *Sattara*, to the Secretary to the Bombay Government; dated Sattara Residency, 23 September 1842.

Letter from Lieut.-
Col. *Ovans* to the
Secretary to the
Bombay Govern-
ment,
23 Sept. 1842.

Sir,

HAVING observed in a newspaper called "The Sun," dated London, Monday, 1st August 1842, that a report is given of the proceedings of a Special General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, held at the East India House, on Friday the 29th July 1842, in which Mr. G. Thompson is stated to have read certain papers "reflecting," as observed by the Chairman himself, "most atrociously" on my character, I trust you will have the goodness to lay before the Honourable the Governor in Council the accompanying affidavit, marked (A.), made by me, declaring on oath that the charges against me in the papers read by Mr. G. Thompson are utterly and entirely false.

2. As it is also reported in *The Sun*, that Mr. G. Thompson asserted, in his speech at the India House on the 29th July last, that copies of these documents had been given to Sir James Carnac when at Sattara, I beg to submit to Government the accompanying Mahratta papers, marked Nos. 1, 2, and 3, with translations annexed; these being the real Mahratta copies of the depositions of Hybutrao Bulwunt Seekharkany, Anna Sindkur (alias Atmaram Luksumun), and Janoo bin Krustnajee Bhandaree, given to Sir James Carnac by the ex-Raja.

3. I beg also to add, that these Mahratta papers were given in my presence by the ex-Raja of Sattara to Sir James Carnac when at Sattara, and were immediately handed over to me by the Governor, with orders to report upon them, as is proved by my report to Government, No. 38, under date the 22d September 1839; and, as these papers have never since been out of my own hands, there can be no doubt of their being the identical papers given by the ex-Raja to Sir James Carnac.

4. These papers are copies, and it was not usual in the ex-Raja's time for any copies of papers to be signed by the ex-Raja, or by any of his officers. But I have had the handwriting examined, and the writers are stated to be Bajee Row Eswunt Potnees, Seetaram Weesunath Siveray, and Dajee Pandoorung Golwurkur, the two first of these men being now at Benares with the ex-Raja, and the last at the village of Dawulchee, near Sattara.

5. Now, I trust, I may be permitted to request, that the translations annexed to these Mahratta papers may be compared with the depositions read by Mr. G. Thompson, for this will at once afford undeniable proof of the falsification of the documents produced at the India House by that gentleman, and of the atrocious nature of these proceedings as regards myself.

6. For the sake of more ready reference, I beg also to forward the annexed extracts, marked Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, from *The Sun* newspaper. In the extracts

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from Lieut.-
Col. Ovans to the
Secretary to the
Bombay Govern-
ment,
23 Sept. 1842.

marked Nos. 4 and 5, called by Mr. G. Thompson the deposition and examination of Hybutrao, dated the 16th and 23d November 1838, as read by Mr. G. Thompson, this person is made to state as follows: "They took us to the Resident, Colonel Ovans. The Resident addressed us and said, that if we would consent to the terms proposed by Ballajee Punt Natoo and Ballajee Kasi Kibey, he would be responsible for the payment of the money." And again: "Ballajee Punt Natoo, and Ballajee Kasi Kibey, took Atmaram Luksumun and myself to the Resident, in order to remove any doubt we might entertain as to their means of fulfilling the promises they made regarding the jaghire of 10,000 rupees and the lac of rupees cash; on obtaining the Resident's sanction we forged the papers." Now, no copy of any deposition of Hybutrao, dated 16th November 1838, was ever given by the ex-Raja to Sir James Carnac, and in the deposition of this person actually given by the ex-Raja of Sattara to Sir James Carnac, dated the 23d November 1838, the translation of which is now forwarded, my name is not even mentioned.

7. Again, in the deposition read by Mr. G. Thompson, of Anna Sindkur (alias Atmaram Luksumun), dated 22d November 1838, and stated to be "abbreviated," this man is made to say, "Ballajee Punt Natoo and Kibey again sent for me and Hybutrao, and promising us a jaghire of 10,000 rupees, a lac of rupees in cash, and also a pension from the Bombay Government, took us to the Resident, Colonel Ovans. The Resident promised that all this should be given to us." Whereas, in the copy of the deposition of Anna Sindkur, given to Sir James Carnac by the ex-Raja, dated 22d November 1838, this man accuses General Lodwick of tampering with him, and only refers to me in the following words: "Subsequently, Lodwick Saheb was succeeded by Ovans Saheb, when I was sent for and taken to the Bungalow, where Ballajee Kasi Kibey and Ballajee Narrayen Natoo were sitting. They addressed me, and said, that if I got possession of what they had desired, the same should be given to them, and the arrangement as had been promised by the Kibey would be caused to be made; and if I would give the letters at this time, a liberal reward would be granted by the Company's Government; when I answered them, I possessed nothing, but Wiswanath Rung Rao possessed them."

8. It is scarcely necessary for me to add, that I am as confident of General Lodwick's innocence of this atrocious accusation as I am of my own. But this will, I trust, show the friends of the ex-Raja in England how foully they have been duped; for it is impossible to believe that any of them have been privy to so shameless a proceeding.

9. In the fourth paragraph of my report to Government, under date the 2d September 1839, above alluded to, it will be seen that I then reported as regards these papers as follows: "The Mahratta papers contained in the List No. 3, have reference to the cases of Bhow Leley, Hybutrao Shikarkhana and others, and Chanda Bhora, the particulars of which were reported to Government in my several despatches, as noted in the margin*. These cases, as will be seen by reference to the letters just alluded to, do not bear on any of the charges considered to be proved against his Highness," and they appear to be produced now to give an impression that a conspiracy has existed amongst certain officers of the British Government and others, to bring ruin on his Highness; and I beg respectfully to call the attention of Government to the above correspondence, which contains all the information I ever possessed of this intrigue.

10. It may be right, however, to forward again with this report, in order to bring them more particularly to the notice of Government, copies of my letter to Government, No. 13. of the 26th February 1839, and its accompaniments, as well as the accompaniment, No. 6, to my letter of the 6th December 1837.

11. The first of these despatches, it will be seen, lays before Government the translations of the petition and deposition of the wife and sister of Hybutrao and Anna Sindkur, stating that her husband and brother had been subjected to severe treatment by the ex-Raja, to induce them to give evidence of a particular kind, but stating it to be my opinion that the British Government should not interfere.

12. The

* 1. Acting Resident's letter of the 27th September 1837; 2. Ditto, ditto, 16th November 1837; 3. Ditto, ditto, 6th December 1837; 4. Ditto, ditto, 5th March 1838; 5. Resident's letter of the 4th January 1839; 6. Ditto, ditto, 26th January 1839; 7. Ditto, ditto, 26th February 1839; 8. Ditto, ditto, 28th March 1839.

12. The second of these papers is a translation of the deposition of the person called Bhow Leley, made before me on the 27th November 1837, stating that his deposition before the Magistrate of Poona was false, and that he had never seen me before that day. This deposition is witnessed by three persons. One of these witnesses is dead; but I beg to forward translations of the depositions of the other two, as to the validity of this statement of Bhow Leley.

13. It may elucidate this case also to forward translation of a yad from the ex-Raja, under date the 11th August 1838, requesting that application might be made to the authorities at Poona to send Anna Sindkur, who was charged with robbery by the ex-Raja, to Sattara, who, it is stated in this yad, "resides at Poona," and this man was accordingly sent here by the magistrate, and duly delivered up by me to the ex-Raja.

14. It would appear, therefore, from this yad, that Anna Sindkur had not been for some time at Sattara, and it is to be recollected that I did not come to Sattara as Acting Resident until June 1837. But, when I add, that all the forged papers themselves are dated in November 1836, it is very clear that I could not, even on their own showing, have had anything to do with them; and that such is the actual date affixed to these papers, will be seen by reference to accompaniments, Nos. 14, 15, and 16 of this letter; the first being a translation of the forged paper given to Sir James Carnac by the ex-Raja, with the papers alluded to in the second and third paragraphs of this letter; and the other two being accompaniments, Nos. 1 and 17, of my letter to Government, No. 6, under date the 26th January 1839.

15. Two or three of the parties concerned in this plot were in confinement on the deposal of the ex-Raja, and were released in the same manner as all the other persons concerned in these intrigues were released, by the present Raja, on their finding security for their future good conduct. But I understand that they are all still here, except Anna Sindkur, who, I hear, is at Baroda, so that they may still be subjected to any examination which Government may see fit to direct.

16. The above is a plain statement of the facts of this case. These facts are also proved by the documents now submitted; and, I think, I may safely appeal to Government to say if the accusations stated to have been read by Mr. G. Thompson, at the India House, on the 29th July last, can possibly have any foundation.

17. If these atrocious libels, however, were read by Mr. G. Thompson in the presence of the Honourable Court of Directors, and in presence of the Proprietors, then, I beg to say, that I put myself, as a public officer, under the protection of the Court, and earnestly solicit that the law officers of the Company may be directed to prosecute that gentleman for these libels.

18. But if this should not be deemed advisable, then I earnestly solicit permission to institute proceedings myself against Mr. G. Thompson; and, in this case, I beg that the Honourable Court will be pleased to grant an order to my law advisers for any papers they may require to lay before the courts of law to prove my case.

19. In conclusion, I beg to request that you will lay before Government the accompanying Mahratta documents, marked (B.) and (C.), with translations annexed, these documents being the depositions of Ballajee Punt Natoo and Ballajee Punt Kibey, denying, on solemn affirmation, the accusations against them read by Mr. G. Thompson, at the India House, on the 29th July last.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. Ovans,
Resident at Sattara.

—(A.)—

AFFIDAVIT by Lieutenant-Colonel Ovans.

WHEREAS, in a newspaper called The Sun, dated London, Monday, August 1, 1842, a report is published of the proceedings of a Special General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, held on Friday, 29th July, at the Company's House, in Leadenhall-street, in which report Mr. G. Thompson is stated to have read certain documents, copies of which Mr. G. Thompson asserted "had been

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from Lieut.-
Col. Ovans to the
Secretary to the
Bombay Govern-
ment,
23 Sept. 1842.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from Lieut.-
Col. Ovans to the
Secretary to the
Bombay Govern-
ment,
23 Sept. 1842.

given to Sir James Carnac when at Sattara;" the undersigned hereby makes oath as regards these documents as follows:—

1. That no copy of the deposition read by Mr. G. Thompson, signed Bap-poojee Anand Rao, was given to Sir James Carnac at Sattara by the ex-Raja of Sattara.

2. That no copy of the deposition of the person called Hybutrao, dated the 16th November 1838, read by Mr. G. Thompson, was given to Sir James Carnac at Sattara, by the ex-Raja of Sattara.

3. That the examination of the person called Hybutrao, dated the 23d November 1838, and the deposition of the person called Atmaram Lucksumun, dated the 22d November 1838, read by Mr. G. Thompson, do not correspond with the copies of these papers, under similar dates, given to Sir James Carnac, at Sattara, by the ex-Raja of Sattara.

4. That the Mahratta papers herewith forwarded, marked Nos. 1, 2, and 3, to which translations are annexed, are the real copies of the depositions of Hybutrao, Anna Sindkur (alias Atmaram Lucksumun), and Janoo Bhandaree, given to Sir James Carnac, when at Sattara, by the ex-Raja of Sattara.

5. That the accusations made against me in the papers signed Hybutrao and Atmaram Lucksumun, stated to have been read at the India House on the 29th July last, by Mr. G. Thompson, are utterly and entirely false.

6. That I never had any communication, directly or indirectly, with these persons, as stated in these papers; and that no communication of the nature alluded to by any of these persons was ever made to me, either by Ballajee Punt Nattoo, or by Balla Punt Kibey, or by any other person whatsoever.

(signed) C. Ovans,
Lieut.-Colonel, Resident at Sattara.

Sworn before me, at Sattara, this 21st day of September, 1842.

(signed) J. Whitmore, Captain,
Superintendent of Bazars.

In our presence,

(signed) Fred. Hickes, Lieut.-Col. 2d Gr. Regiment, N. I.
E. P. Williams, Chaplain, Bombay Army.
Wm. Erskine, Surgeon, Bombay Army.

LIST OF ACCOMPANIMENTS.

No. 1.—Translation annexed of Hybut Row Bulwunt Seekarkhany, dated 23d November 1838.

No. 2.—Ditto of Anna Sindkur (alias Atmaram Luxumon) dated 22d November 1838.

No. 3.—Ditto of Jannoo Bin Krustnaje Bhandaree, dated 29th November 1839.

Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.—Extract from The Sun newspaper, dated the 1st August 1842.

No. 9.—Copy of a letter from the Resident at Sattara, No. 13, dated 26 February 1839, with its accompaniments.

No. 10.—Copy of the translation of the deposition of Bhow Leley, dated 27th November 1837, forming accompaniment No. 6 to the Acting Resident's letter to Government, under date the 6th December 1837.

No. 11.—Translation of the deposition, on oath, of Mahadajee Gungadhur Putwurdhun Vakeel Nisbut Shreemunt Rajeeashree Punt Pritty Niddy, dated 11th September 1842.

No. 12. Translation of the deposition, on oath, of Gunesh Vishnoo Gooney Vakeel Nisbut Shreemut Rajeeashree Punt Muntree, dated 21st September 1842.

No. 13.—Translation of a yad, No. 47, from the ex-Raja of Sattara to the Resident, under date the 11th August 1838.

No. 14.—Translation copy of a letter, said to be forged, dated 21st November 1836, given to Sir James Carnac by the ex-Raja of Sattara.

No. 15.—Copy of the accompaniment No. 1, dated the 21st November 1836, to the Resident's letter to Government, No. 6, dated 26th January 1839.

No. 16.—Copy of the accompaniment No. 17, dated the 21st November 1836, to the Resident's letter to Government, No. 6, dated 26 January 1839.

Affidavit of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Ovans, Resident at Sattara, under date the 21st September 1842, marked (A.)

Original Mahratta affidavit, with translation annexed, of Ballajee Narayen Nattoo, under date the 21st September 1842, marked (B).

Original Mahratta affidavit, with translation annexed, of Ballajee Kasi Kibey, under date the 21st September 1842, marked (C.)

Sattara Residency, 23 Sept. 1842.

(signed) C. Ovans,
Resident at Sattara.

(No 1.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a PAPER of INTERROGATORIES of *Hybutrao Bulwunt Seekarkhany*, dated Soor Sun Teesa Sulaseen Muya Tyn Oulf Rumjan (or November 1838).

Letter from Lieut.-
Col. Ovans to the
Secretary to the
Bombay Govern-
ment,
23 Sept. 1842.

Q. 1. You, having written certain forged papers with your own hand, have affixed thereon the genuine seals from the Jamdar Khana. As to this, who instigated you to do so? Where were the seals desired to be brought by them? Whether they advised the seals to be brought out, or how? What is the reason for stamping the seals upon such letters?—What are the particulars of this circumstance? What person or persons advised (this), and what was their intention regarding this? Who are combined with you? State in detail the circumstances, according to the truth, from the beginning. Dated 23d November, of the above year.—A. Anna Sindkur told me that the Kibey desired (him) to take out and give him the seal; and he promised to grant us some villages, to the amount of 10,000 rupees; but the seal could not be obtained. Then about 15 dowls and 10 or 11 letters were prepared, the Jemadar Janoo Bhandaree and Wisswanath Rungrao being then present. Dated as above.

2. Q. In the reply to the first question, you have stated that Anna Sindkur said that the Kibey desired the seal to be brought out, and that he promised to grant you villages of 10,000 rupees. As to this, which Kibey was he? State his name in writing. And as the seal could not be brought out, 15 dowls and 10 or 11 letters were prepared. As to this, with whom are these letters, and to whom were the dowls given, and with whom are they (now)? State these circumstances. Dated as above.—A. Anna Sindkur mentioned this in the name of Gunputrao Kibey. On which the seals were affixed by me, and Janoo Bhandaree gave the seal. Wisswanath Rungrao gave the order. Bappoojee Anundrao and Anna Sindkur were near us. Some of them were affixed by Wisswanathrao in the room of the Jamdar-khana, where we, having sat down between the two pillars with our faces towards the east, sealed there the 15 dowls and 11 letters. Two of these letters were carried away by Bappoojee Anundrao, and the rest were carried off by me. These letters were kept at my house, but they were stolen by Anna Sindkur. He again gave them to Wisswanath Rungrao. Anna Sindkur and Wisswanath Rungrao, when they were proceeding to Bombay, put one of the letters and two dowls within certain boards, and gave them, which boards were kept with Luxumon Bramin, at Mahino, where they are still. Anna Sindkur and Wisswanath, in the upper story of Wisswanath Rungrao's house, divided between themselves the remaining letters and dowls, which were with them. It is not known to me where they have kept them. They got possession of them direct. After some time, they committed a robbery in the Jamadar-khana. Certain ornaments, forming part of this robbery, and some money, &c., from the nuzzurs have been embezzled; and also certain ornaments have been changed, and the memorandums of the weights of pearls in chow altered by Bappoojee Anundrao; and Anna Sindkur has made a great many false accounts of receipts and disbursements, and certain ornaments, &c., have been debited under the head of Teyjeeram juwaheer. Many receipts and expenses are put in the accounts of the sowkars; they also swore to the effect, that whoever should divulge this he would be a person born of a Mahar. Afterwards, nothing was allowed to be discovered before the inquiries which took place. Subsequently, Janoo Bhandaree was imprisoned on account of the robbery in the weights. I then stated to Anundrao, writer, that my companion was in confinement, that he should be caused to be released, and that a sealed paper would be handed over to him; when he said, that if he obtained a sealed paper, there was no necessity for the writing. This I said under a chupper near the house of Anundrao; and then myself and Wisswanath Rungrao ascertained from Junoo, by means of Bheemee, as to his wishes whether we could get him released on giving the sealed paper, or how. We then received a message by Bheemee, that if he was positively to be beheaded, in this case we should procure his release; otherwise, not to ruin the Raj. Thus it remained, without anything being done. Afterwards, I proceeded to Bombay, and deposited the pieces of boards with Luxumon Bramin, without his having any knowledge (of the papers inside); but I said that they belonged to a pothee (religious book). Previous to my departure to Bombay, Anna Sindkur was living in the new Peith, where he had the papers with him. One day, Seetaram Gopall said that Anna Sindkur was about to make over the sealed dowls to the Saheb. I then went to his lodging, and told him that he should, in the first place, kill me, and then take away and make over the dowls: he then did not make them over. Subsequently, I thought in my mind that it was improper, for the sake of the robbery and our own lives, to ruin the Raj; but Anna Sindkur entertained great hopes. He then went to Poona, and had a consultation with Bhao Leley, when Bhao Leley said that Bulwuntrao Chitnees was in confinement there, and that he had procured a person who could write the dates the same as he (the Chitnees) does. This he could effect; and the pension would be obtained for Anna, Bhao Leley, and myself. When Bhao Leley was earnestly requested not to do this, he agreed (not to do it), and then he assured (me) that, if the Maharaja would give him a large sum, he would reverse it. Dated as above, in the handwriting of Hybut Rao Bulwunt.

(True Translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

(No. 2.)

Letter from Lieut.-
Col. Ovens to the
Secretary to the
Bombay Govern-
ment,
23 Sept. 1842.

TRANSLATION of Copy of a YAD of QUESTIONS put to, and ANSWERS given by, *Anna Sindkur* (alias *Atmaram Luxumon*), dated Soorsun Teesa Sullasin Mya Tyn Oulf Rumjan (or November 1838).

Q. 1. YOU have written forged letters with your own hand, and have affixed the genuine seals thereon from the Jamdar-khana, some of which letters have been shown to you. As to this, who instigated you to do this, and to what place were the seals caused to be brought by him, or whether he ordered the seals to be brought out or how? What is the reason of affixing the seals on such letters? What are the particulars of these circumstances? What persons (are concerned), and how far are they (concerned) in this? Who were joined with you? State all the circumstances, as the same may be true on this subject, from the beginning. Dated 22d November.—A. The reason of drawing out forged papers and of affixing genuine seals thereon is, that, as I have a friendship with Gunputrao, the nephew of Ballajee Kasi Kibey, he having taken me to his house, to the upper story, caused an interview between myself and Ballajee Punt at night-time, where a conversation took place. He (Ballajee Kasi Kibey) said that a difference had arisen between his Surkar and the Maharaj Surkar. As to this, he desired me to obtain and bring there the seal which was in my karkhana, as he had to contrive something, and that he would return it to me as soon as the business in view was done. By doing this, the Company Surkar would do good to me. To this I answered the Kibey, what was the use of obtaining it without having letters written and marked by the Kamgars with their own hands, who transacted his Highness's business, and also without having the marks thereon made by his Highness with his own hand? What was the use of the seal? When the Kibey said that he received letters, yads, &c., from the Maharaj on his Highness's business, which bore the marks of his Highness's Kamgars, and that he could take out these marks, and paste them to other papers, and impress seal upon them. That it was not possible for him to tell this thing to me; but as there was no difference between him and me, he told me, and that I should also consider the same, and act with him in like manner. Afterwards, I received some letters from his nephew, Gunputrao Kibey, some of these having certain intimations written by him with his own handwriting; but as I did not succeed in my attempt to take out the seal, I told the Kibey that the seal could not be taken out. Upon this, he desired me to cause some letters to be drawn out by one of the Maharaj's Kamgars, containing treasonable circumstances, and said that he would cause me to be satisfied by Lodwick Saheb on the subject. To which I agreed, and went up to the fort to visit Lodwick Saheb, where there was a Chuprasee of the Saheb, who had received orders from him. The Saheb was then in the room within the Dewan-Khana, where he (the Chuprasee) took me, and made an interview between the Resident Saheb and myself, and he went to a distance. The Saheb then told me that I might, without entertaining any doubt, do according to the suggestion that might be made to me by Ballajee Punt Kibey, and that an arrangement would be made for me through the Company Surkar. Such was the assurance given to me by the Saheb. At this time I had with me Seetaram Gopali Khursekur. The Chuprasee made him sit down below, and took me alone to the upper story to the Saheb. I told this circumstance to the Kibey, who then said that, if I prepared the letters with the seals thereon as he had desired, he would cause an arrangement for me to be effected by the Saheb. In consequence of this, I informed Hybutrao Bulwunt Seekarkhany and Wisswanath Rungrao of this circumstance, when the letters were prepared. Some of these were written by Bappoogee Annundrao Chitness with his own hand, and the others were written by three of us. The letters were shown to the Kibey and Babajee Katrey. They said that the exact letters and marks used by the Kamgars should be put upon these documents, and the genuine seals affixed. Upon this the letters were given to Wisswanath Rungrao to be marked accordingly and sealed. He having put the marks and affixed the seals thereon, kept the letters with him, and told me that my business was ready, and that I should give him (the letters) to the Kibey, after an arrangement as promised being effected, when I went to the Kibey and told him that his business was accomplished on my part, and that he might take the letters after making an arrangement for us. The Kibey having taken a copy with his own hand of the letter addressed to certain Sowkars, told me that he would give me an answer early in the morning. After two or three days, I went to him at night, when he told me that a jageer of 10,000 rupees, and a reward of 50,000 rupees, and also a pension of 500 rupees per mensem, would be caused to be settled on us, and that until the business was effected, nothing would be obtained, but that at present he would pay us a sum of 5,000 rupees for expenses, and he desired me to give him the letters bearing the seals. I, however, did not agree, nor did I give the letters. Gunputrao Kibey wrote some letters to me with his own hand, containing certain intimations, and desiring me to give the letters in question. Subsequently, Lodwick Saheb was succeeded by Ovens Saheb, when I was sent for, and taken to the bungalow, where Ballajee Kasi Kibey and Ballajee Narayen Nattoo were sitting. They addressed me, and said that, if I got possession of what they had desired, the same should be given to them, and the arrangement as had been promised by the Kibey would be caused to be made; and if I would give the letters at this time, a liberal reward would be granted to me by the Company's Government. When I answered them, I possessed nothing; but Wisswanath Rungrao possessed them. As I gave this answer, the next day

Ballajee

Ballajee Punt Kibey sent his brother-in-law, and took Wisswanath to his house; but as the latter came late, the Kibey went to the bungalow, where he (Wisswanath) was taken. In the meantime Ballajee Punt Nattoo had gone home, and therefore no interview took place between the Kibey and the Nattoo; when the brother-in-law of Ballajee Punt Kibey told (Wisswanath) that as the Nattoo had gone home, he should now go away, but that he might come whenever he might be sent for. Wisswanath then returned; but as the Surkar was informed of Wisswanath's going to the bungalow, he was not again sent for afterwards, when I understood that Bapagee Seuyee, a Karkoon of Ballajee Punt Nattoo's, used to come at night to Wisswanath's house, I took from his handkerchief three letters and two blank dows, being in all five papers, and kept the same with me. A yad of four sheets, given by me separately, contains also the detailed circumstances; and I have now given this true statement from the beginning in my proper senses. Dated as above.

(True Translation.)

(signed) C. Ovens.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from Lieut.
Col. Ovens to the
Secretary to the
Bombay Govern-
ment,
23 Sept. 1842.

(No. 3.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Paper of Interrogatories of *Janoo Bin Krustnaje Bhundaree*, dated Soor Sun Teesa Sullasin Mya tin Oulf Rumjan (corresponding with November 1838.)

Q. You were employed in the Jamdar-khana; and Anna Sindkur, Hybutrao Bulwunt, and Bappoo Anundrao, these three Karkoons were employed as writers in the department, by means of Wisswanath Rungrao. As to this, yourself and the three Karkoons have made out certain forged and treasonable papers, and affixed thereto the genuine sikkas from the Jamdar-khana. In consequence of your being in the Jamdar-khana, the keys sometimes remained with you. How were the sikkas affixed to those papers; who took them out and made them over from the box? State all this truly in writing. If the true facts are not stated in writing, and if any misrepresentation be made, and the affixing of the sikkas be proved against you hereafter, it will not be safe. You are therefore directed to state the truth in writing, as to how the sikkas came into their hands. Dated 29th of the said month.—A. Anna Sindkur, Wisswanath Rungrao, Hybutrao, and Bappoo Chitness, wrote and prepared the papers, and they said to me that the sirkaree sikka should be given to them: on which I told them that I had no orders to give them the sikka, neither was the key of the sikka-box with me. Wisswanath Bhao then said, "There is no necessity for the Surkar's order. Anna Sindkur has made a settlement after visiting the Saheb, by means of Ballajee Punt Kibey. Certain papers should be prepared and given to the British Government, and rewards of enam villages and pensions will be obtained for us; on which, we have made out the papers, and on their being made over to them, after affixing the sikkas to them, a good provision will be made in our favour, from which a share will be given to you. To fulfil this they will not fail." In this manner they assured me, and said that they would not discover or disclose my name for having given the sikka to them. Thus Wisswanath told me. I then took from the Havildar the key of the box in which the sikka was kept, telling him that some ornaments were required; and then I took out the sikka and made it over to Wisswanath, who after affixing it to the papers, retured it to me, and I again deposited it in the box, and returned the key to the Havildar. After this, whether the papers were given to them or not is not known to me. These are the circumstances which took place, and are stated in writing in my perfect senses, under the above date, in the handwriting of Wamnaje Moreshwur, Deshpandey of Prantwae.

(True Translation.)

(signed) C. Ovens.

(No. 4 to No. 8.)

Extracts from "The Sun" Newspaper, dated London, Monday Aug. 1, 1842.

Mr. G. Thompson said, the first document he would refer to was a letter from the Raja to this agent in London, dated Benares, April 3, 1842.

(No. 4.)

THE Raja, with the letter referred to, sent documents, copies of which had been given to Sir James Carnac when at Sattara. The first was the deposition of Bappoojee Anundrao:—

In the course of last year (1837), after the Secret Commission had sat at Sattara, Hybut Rao, Atmarum Luksumun, and Wisswanath Rao, the last being the head of the Raja's jamdar-khana, or household treasury, and myself formed a conspiracy, for the purpose of bringing down the wrath and power of the Bombay government on his Highness the

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from Lieut.-
Col. Ovens to the
Secretary to the
Bombay Govern-
ment,
23 Sept. 1842.

Raja of Sattara. To effect this, we resorted to the fabrication of papers and letters, by means of which we had no doubt that we should be able to accomplish our purpose. Our proceedings, however, having been prematurely discovered, I deemed it but prudent to wait on the Raja Bhosley Senaputtee, commander-in-chief of his Highness's forces, and make an open confession of all we had done, soliciting, at the same time, forgiveness for the past.—*Bapuji Anund Rao.*"

(No. 5.)

THE second was the deposition of Hybut Rao, a person employed in the Raja's household treasury, taken at Sattara on the 16th November 1838:—

"Some time in 1837, Balaji Punt Natoo and Balaji Kasi Kibey (the Resident's head native and Natoo's intimate friend) sent for Atmaram Luksuman and myself, and, taking us to a private apartment, asked us if we were willing to forge some papers in the name of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, promising us a jageer of 10,000 rupees (1,000*l.*), besides a lac of rupees ready money (10,000*l.*). We agreed, and shortly after we forged and took the papers to them: Balaje Kasi Kibey took a copy of them. These papers were letters. We wrote in the name of the Raja, and only required his Highness's seals to be affixed (to make them appear genuine). Balaje Punt Natoo and Balaje Kasi Kibey then directed us to get the letters sealed; but before this was done they took us to the Resident, Colonel Ovens. The Resident addressed us, and said that, if we would consent to the terms proposed by Balaje Punt Natoo and Balaje Kasi Kibey, he would be responsible for the payment of the money. On this assurance being made by the British Resident, we returned, and got the seals impressed upon these documents by Janoo Bhandaree, the Jemadar (or keeper of the Raja's seals called sikka and mortub).—*Hybut Rao.*"

(No. 6.)

EXAMINATION of *Hybut Rao*, at *Sattara*, on the 23d of November 1838, with reference to the above Deposition.

THE prisoner having been enjoined to speak the truth, the following questions were put to him in the presence of the Raja:—

Q. Do you still adhere to the statement you made in your deposition, as to the person therein named and the circumstances mentioned?—A. Yes; Balaje Punt Natoo and Balaje Kasi Kibey took Atmaram Luksuman and myself to the Resident, in order to remove any doubt we might entertain as to their means of fulfilling the promises they made regarding the jageer of 10,000 rupees and the lac of rupees cash. On obtaining the Resident's sanction, we forged the papers.

How many letters and papers did you forge with the Raja's seals?—Eleven letters and 25 other papers; altogether, 36 documents.

How many persons were there in the conspiracy?—Atmaram Luxumon, Wishwanath Rao, Bapaje Anund Rao, myself, and Janoo Bhandari, the keeper of his Highness's seals.

To whom were the papers given, and how many are there still remaining?—Atmaram Luksumun gave me one letter and two other papers, and the rest were in the possession of the other three individuals. The three documents which were in my possession I took to Mahim (near Bombay), and put them for safety into the hands of Luchumon Bramin, and Nana Gurao Bhawulleley, and Atmaram Luxumon informed me that they had found a man who could forge the handwriting of Balla Sahib Chitness, his Highness's secretary. The above is a true and correct statement of the facts.

(No. 7.)

Now, Sir, take another deposition: it is the deposition of Atmaram Luxumon (abbreviated) taken at Sattara on the 22d of November 1838 (the person was brought from Poona at the requisition of the Raja), addressed to the Resident, Colonel Ovens.

"I am acquainted with Gundput Rao Kibey, the nephew of Ballaje Kasi Kibey; through him I became acquainted with his uncle, to whose house I was taken. Ballaji Kasi Kibey asked me to get the Raja's seals for forging papers. I said I would; but I did not succeed in my attempts to get them. Ballaje Punt Nathoo and Kibey again sent for me and Hybut Rao, and, promising us a jageer of 10,000 rupees, a lac of rupees in cash, and also a pension from the Bombay government, took us to the Resident, Colonel Ovens. The Resident promised that all this should be given to us. Depending, then, upon this assurance, we returned and got the Raja's seals from Janoo Bhandaree; after which Hybut Rao, Wishwanath Rao, Bapaje Anund Rao, and myself, affixed them to the forged papers. Bhow Leley, on a subsequent occasion, took some of these from my handkerchief. This is a true and correct statement.

(signed) "Atmaram Luksumon."

(No. 8.)

Now, Sir, for one from the keeper of his Highness's seals.

Deposition of Janoo Bhandaree, the person having the custody of his Highness's seals, taken on the 29th November 1838.

"Wishwanath Rao, Atmaram Luksumon, and Hybut Rao, spoke to me on the subject of the papers, and said that, if I would join them in their project, Ballajee Punt Nathoo and Ballajee Kasi Kibey would be the means of obtaining for us a jageer of 10,000 rupees in money besides a pension for all of us, guaranteed by the Resident, Colonel Ovans. After this I gave up the seals, which Hybut Rao put upon the papers and returned to me. This is all I know of the circumstances.—Signed by Wamonajee Moreshwer for Janoo Bhandaree, not knowing how to write."

(True Extracts).

(signed) C. Ovans.

Letter from Lieut.-
Col. Ovans to the
Secretary to the
Bombay Govern-
ment,
23 Sept. 1842.

(No. 9.)

LETTER from the Resident at Sattara to the Secretary to Government; dated Sattara Residency, 26 February 1839; with its Accompaniments.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to request that you will have the goodness to lay before the Honourable the Governor in Council the accompanying translations of a petition and deposition, taken before me on the 19th instant, of Luksmeebyee, wife of Hybutrao Bulwunt Shikarkany, and sister of Anna Sindkur, the persons alluded to in paragraph 10 of my letter of the 26th ultimo, as concerned in the forgeries said to have been discovered by the Raja of Sattara.

2. The prayer of this petition is, that as the persons above named have been subjected to severe treatment by his Highness, to induce them to give evidence of a particular kind, they may be sent for by the British Government, when they will be ready to state the true circumstances of the case.

3. Whether it be true or false that these men have been subject to the violence complained of, I beg respectfully to observe, that it does not appear to me to be safe or expedient at present to interfere in this affair.

4. Both Hybutrao and Anna Sindkur are men of bad characters, and their statements are little to be relied upon; and as the Raja has been pressed by his Bombay advisers to submit their evidence to the British Government, we should, at all events, I think, wait until we see what it contains.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. Ovans,
Resident at Sattara.

Enclosure No. 1.

TRANSLATION of a Petition from *Lukshmeebyee*, Wife of *Hybutrao Bulwunt Shikarkhaney*, residing at Sattara, to the Honourable the Governor in Council, Soorsun Tissa Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf (A. D. 1838-39).

I BEG humbly to represent, that my husband, Hybutrao Shikarkhany, and my brother. Anna Sindkur, were both sent by the Maharaj Surkar on political affairs (Raj-Karun). Having lately brought them, and having charged them with forging papers, he gave them a very severe beating, and he demands of them to give in writing the names of Sahiblok and of the Ramgars of the Company's Government, and for which purpose he is greatly harassing them. An inquiry should be made into this, by bringing them both in person, when they will state to the Sahib the circumstances that have occurred. If the Sahib takes no notice of this, it cannot be understood what they may give in writing, by reason of such beating; it is therefore requested that an inquiry should be immediately instituted. In the event of any delay taking place, it cannot be hoped that their lives will be saved. When they meet the Sahib, they will state the whole of the circumstances that have happened. I request a speedy answer to this petition: it should come to Sattara.—In the handwriting of Bulwunt Rao Mahadew Gooptey.

Endorsement at the top of the Petition.

The petitioner is ordered, that you should communicate your case to the Resident Sahib at Sattara. Dated this 3d January 1839.

(signed) W. S. Boyd.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from Lieut.-
Col. Ovens to the
Secretary to the
Bombay Govern-
ment,
23 Sept. 1842.

Enclosure, No. 2.

TRANSLATION of the Examination of *Lukshmeebyee*, Wife of *Hybutrao Bulwunt Shikarkany*, on the 19th February 1839.

Q. A petition presented by you to the Honourable the Governor in Council, to which you received an answer by an endorsement under date the 3d January, on the petition, has this day been given in by you and by your sister Tateebyee, by appearing personally at the Bungalow (Residency). As to this, state what are the circumstances regarding this, who advised you to make this petition, and where is the writer of the petition?—
A. Both Hybutrao and Anna Sindkur, to whom Tateebyee went in the Furaskhana, to inquire after their health and circumstances, told her to make this petition; upon which my nephew, Sitaram, caused it to be written. We are not perfectly acquainted with the writer. That he was an inhabitant of some place about Paladpoor. Sitaram said it was caused to be written by him. We received this petition from Bombay by the dauk, on the 9th of Magh-vud (8th February), which we have brought and produced to-day, the date above mentioned.

After your receiving this petition, did you or did you not communicate the circumstance to Hybutrao and Anna Sindkur?—On the receipt of the petition, we informed Hybutrao and Anna Sindkur of the matter, who said, "Take and deliver the petition to the Sahib, at the Bungalow (Residency); when the Sahib may call us, we will explain to him whatever may be the matter as regards it." Dated as above.

Where are Hybutrao and Anna Sindkur kept in confinement; are they in irons, or what is the nature of the restraint; at what time, and for what purpose do you go (there); and when the Sepoys are present, how do you communicate with them; state this?—They are imprisoned in the Furaskhana. They are not in irons. There are four Sepoys after them, two on each time. Tateebyee goes daily with their dhoturs, either in the morning or at noon; then, at the time of giving them the dhoturs, whilst they are making a shutpowlee (walking about after their meal), one or two words pass. Hybutrao was beaten two or three times and was kept tied up, from which his right arm is sore. He therefore takes his food by the left hand. Such is the circumstance. Dated as above.

What village are Hybutrao and Anna Sindkur inhabitants of?—Hybutrao has been a resident of Sattara for two or four generations, having his own house in the Somwar Peynt in the neighbourhood of the Potnees, and the house of Anna Sindkur is in the Suchew's country at Moza Sind, to the north of the Neera. Dated as above.

What are you both? Who is your father, and of what village are you inhabitants?—We two are full sisters; Anna Sindkur is our full brother. Lukshmeebyee is the wife of Hybutrao; and as to Tateebyee, Sudoba Purbhoo, a Karkoon of the Rastia at Waee, superintending the Gungj and residing in Gungapoooree, was the father-in-law of Tateebyee. He and Tateebyee's husband are both dead, consequently Tateebyee lives with Anna Sindkur. Dated as above.

That the Maharaj charges Hybutrao and Anna Sindkur with having forged papers, you have stated in the petition. As to this, state the circumstances regarding this which you may know of?—On being desired by them to present the petition, we made it. They said to us, "We have not forged papers. Because publicity occurred we have been brought and placed in custody and are being harassed, and writings are demanded. Do you, therefore, present a petition. When the Sahib may send for us we will declare whatever may be the case." Thus Hybutrao and Anna Sindkur said. Dated as above.

State who and where is Sitaram, and where is his house?—Sitaram is a son of Hybutrao's sister; his house is at Moza Devley Turf Poladpoor. Whether he is now at Poona or has gone home is not known. He was at Bombay with Hybutrao. Dated as above.

This is a true statement. Dated the 19th February 1839.

Mark of *Lukshmeebyee*:
Mark of *Tateebyee*.

(True Translations.)

(signed) C. Ovens.

(No. 10.)

TRANSLATION of the Examination of *Bhow Leley*, by the Acting Resident at Sattara, on the 27th November 1837.

Q. 1. Did you ever come before me (*i. e.* Colonel Ovens, Acting Resident), or did you ever see me before?—A. I never came to the Resident Sahib, nor did I ever see him.

2. Did you ever come into the Resident's bungalow?—I never came into this bungalow.

3. Have you presented any petition to the Governor Sahib under date the 30th October 1837?—I have preferred a petition, under date the 14th Asvin-vud (28th October) to the Governor Sahib at Poona.

4. That you never came to me, that you never saw me, and that you never came to the bungalow (Residency), so you have stated above; and in the petition to the Governor Sahib

Sahib, you say, "The Resident Sahib having sent for me, told me to forge papers and give them." Thus you have stated, how do you reconcile this?—I did not recollect the name of the Sahib, therefore I wrote "Resident Sahib;" but I stated in that petition that I had given a written statement of the whole of the circumstances to the Collector Sahib. In that, "Resident Sahib" is written, but that Sahib was not present. So it is written. In it the whole of the circumstances are described.

5. Whose name is written in the deposition taken before the Collector Sahib?—The bungalow is near the Topkhana (arsenal). The duties connected with the bazar are under him. The name of that Sahib is not in my recollection. Thus I have written.

6. Because you did not know that Sahib's name, did you write the name of the Resident Sahib?—Because I did not recollect that Sahib's name, I wrote "Resident Sahib."

7. In the third paragraph of the petition presented by you to the Governor Sahib, it is stated, "The Resident Sahib uses coercion." As to this, state, as you may know, what coercion was used on you or any one else?—The Resident Sahib has not used violence on me, nor do I know on whom else coercion was used.

8. Are the answers written above by you to the questions true, or how?—These answers are true.

Dated 27th November 1837. Signed in my own handwriting,

Bhasker Wisswanath Leley.

Witnesses:

Mahadajee Gungadhur, Vakeel Nisbut Rajushri Punt Pruteeneedhee.

Gunnesh Vishnoo Gooney, Vakeel Nisbut Rajushri Punt Muntry.

Chunnagee Bappoojee, Vakeel Nisbut Venkuttrao Rajey Ghorpurey.

(True Translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans.*

(No. 11.)

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Mahadajee Gungadhur, Putwurdun, Vakeel Nisbut Shreemunt Rajushree Punt Priity Niddy*; dated Soor Sun Sullas Arbyn myatyn Oulf (A.D. 1842-43).

BHASKUR WISSWUNATH, *alias* Bhow Leley, gave replies to questions before the Resident, Ovans Sahib Bahadoor, on the 27th November 1837, which paper bears my signature, and which paper has been shown to me to-day, the 21st September 1842, in presence of the Resident Sahib, and before four other European officers, and having been called upon to state the true facts as regards that paper, and whether it bears my signature; if so, to state in writing what is true. As to this, Bhow Leley wrote the answers to the queries on that paper in my presence with his own free will, and the Leley desired me to put my signature as a witness on that paper, which I did; which signature is true, and in my own handwriting. This is written by me, truly remembering (God), under date the 21st September 1842.

(signed) *Mahadajee Gungadhur,*
Putwurdhun, Vakeel Nisbut Punt Preety Nidhy, Sahib,
at Sattara, by my own handwriting.

Taken on solemn affirmation before me, at Sattara, this 21st day of September 1842.

(signed) *James Whitmore, Captain,*
Superintendent of Bazars.

Witnessed by us:

(signed) *Fred. Hicks, Lieut.-Col. 2d Gr. Regt. N. I.*

E. P. Williams, Chaplain, Bombay Army.

William Erskine, Surgeon, Bombay Army.

(True Translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans.*

(No. 12.)

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Gunnesh Vishnoo Gooney, Vakeel Nisbut Shreemunt Rajashree Punt Muntree*; dated Soor Sun Sullas Abyn myatyn Oulf (A.D. 1842-43).

BHASKER WISSWUNATH, *alias* Bhow Leley, on the 27th November 1837, answered in writing certain queries put by the Resident Sahib, with his own free will and pleasure, in my presence, and Bhow Leley desired me to witness it, which I did. That paper has been shown to me by the Resident Sahib this day, the 21st September 1842, in presence of four other European officers, saying that "the paper of queries answered by Bhow Leley, which bears your signature, is now shown to you, what do you know of this paper? Was it witnessed by you? and if so, state in writing the facts as regards this." So I am desired to state. On which, I have looked at that paper. As to this, Bhow Leley gave replies

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from Lieut.-
Col. Ovans to the
Secretary to the
Bombay Govern-
ment,
23 Sept. 1842.

replies to the questions in my presence with his own free will and pleasure, and at Bhow Leley's request, I put my signature and witnessed it. This is a true statement, given in writing by me, after remembering Almighty God, under date the 21st September 1842.

(signed) *Gunnesh Vishnoo Gooney,*
Vakeel Nisbut Shreemunt Rajushree Punt Muntree,
at Sattara, by my own handwriting.

Taken on solemn affirmation before me, at Sattara, this 21st day of September 1842.

(signed) *James Whitmore,* Captain,
Superintendent of Bazars.

Witnessed by us:

(signed) *Fred. Hicks,* Lieut.-Col. 2d Gr. Regt. N.I.
E. P. Williams, Chaplain, Bombay Army.
William Erskine, Surgeon, Bombay Army.

(True Translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans.*

(No. 13.)

TRANSLATION of Yad No. 47, from His Highness the Raja of *Sattara* to the Resident,
under date the 11th August 1838.

(After Compliments.)

A YAD has been received from Kesso Yeshwunt Rajadna at the Hoozoor Adawlut purporting that, on inquiry as regards the eight ruby and emerald puducks* stolen from the Surkar Juwaheer-khana (jewellery), Babajee bin Keydaree Chuwan has given in a written statement, stating that Atmaram Luxumon vorf Anna Sindkur, who was in the Surkar Juwaheer-khana, gave him the puducks to be disposed of, and he (the chuwan) sold four of them to Crustnajee bin Rajhoo Sinda Sangleekur. With regard to this, on inquiry as to the Sindkur, it is understood that he resides in Poona, in the wara belonging to Raojee Deo, situated in Sudasew Peyt. So it is stated by (Kesso Yeshwunt) as to this. A copy of the above yad is herewith forwarded, by which the circumstances will be understood. It is therefore desirable that an intimation may be made to the authorities of Poona, requesting them to set a search on foot for Atmaram Luxumon vorf Anna Sindkur, in the wara belonging to Raojee Deo, and at other places in Poona, and to forward him in charge of some peons to Sattara.

(True Translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans.*

(No. 14.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter written by *Hybutrao*, said to be forged, given to Sir *James Carnac* by the ex-Raja of Sattara.

[Seal.]

SWUSTEE Shree Rajea Bheeshak Sukey 163 Doormookhnam Suvuntchurrey Kartick Buhool 13th (21st November 1836), from Kshutreea Koolavutus Shree Raja Prutapsive Chutruputtee Swamee (his Highness the Raja of Sattara), to Sumust Raj Karya Dhoo-rundhur Visswas Niddhee Raj Mania Rajushri Bajerao Pundit Prudhan.

You are hereby directed, that the consequences of your family disputes have caused the English to come. The Raj (government) has been lost owing to your inattention, and you did not think of the government, therefore the malediction of the people has fallen upon you; of which, if you wish to be cleared, you should supply whatever money, &c. may be required by the old servants, who are at the Hoozoor, and who, by exerting their valour to the utmost, are about to commit a general slaughter. Then you will be acquitted of the malediction, and your rank will remain with you. Be it known. Dated 11 Shaban. What more need be written? Soodua Usso Mortub.

(True Translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans.*

(No. 15.)

TRANSLATION of a Paper in Mahratta.

[Sicca, or large seal.]

SWASTEES Shree Raja Bhyshick Sukey 163 Doormookheenam Suwunt Surrey the 13th of Kartik Buhool, Monday. Born in the race of Kshutrees, Shree Raja Prutap Sinhu Chutruputtee

* Ornaments worn on the neck.

Chutruputee Swamee, hereby commands all the Sepoys and Umuldars, being Hindoos, belonging to Pultans of the English, to wit. Though Hindoos, you, to make out the time, entered the service of the English people, and having distinguished yourselves as soldiers, with extreme effort introduced the English authority; but it has not been done right. Though we are born of the race of Hindoos, we have extirpated the (our) religion. To this it amounts; therefore, without thinking of any imputation of perfidy, you should join the Surdars of the Hoozoor, and restore the (our) religion. As to your conceiving (this) to be perfidious, the English people reside in the Raj (dominion) of the Hindoos as servants; and the English, mixing themselves up in war, effect the overthrow of the same Surdar, and again take possession of his Raj, as his former servants. This is a very great injustice done. They cannot be punished by the same stratagem without you. When they are punished, perpetual enams, hereditary privileges, and jageers being obtained, you will enjoy comfort; therefore, whoever may be the white people belonging to the Puttans respectively, should be punished by those forming those Puttans; and they should muster themselves under the Surdars of the Hoozoor, when you will get for the present from the Surdars your emoluments, greater by a fourth to what they may formerly have been. Subsequently, enams will be granted hereditarily from the Hoozoor. Know this. Date, 11 Shaban (corresponding with the 21st November 1836), Chu-Chu-Chu.

SATTARA PAPERS.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. Ovans to the Secretary to the Bombay Government, 23 Sept. 1842.

[Mortub, or small seal.]

(True Translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans.

(No. 16.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Paper in Mahratta.

[Sicca, or large seal.]

SWASTEE Shri Rajabheeshuk Sukey 163 Door Mookheenam Suvutsurey Kartik Buhool 13th, Monday. Born in the race of Kshutrees, Shree Raja Prutap Sinhu Chutruputy Swamee, does hereby command Rajmania Rajushi Hybutrao Bulwunt Tof Khaney, to wit. The English people, inhabitants of an island in the sea, having come on the earth (continent), and having trampled over the capability of almost all, have destroyed every exploit of heroism. They have seized the dowluts of all, which have never again taken their rise. By such means they have rendered powerless the whole of the people, and those who remain are to be made so hereafter. From an apprehension of this you are hereby commanded to enter into warfare, viz. by collecting in a mass the power in our dwееpee (continent), and by making vehement efforts, and by performing prodigies of force and valour, overcome the enemy, and making our people conduct themselves consistently with their own religious law, render them happy. As you are of old standing and fully trustworthy, whatever engagements you may enter into severally with those who may be serviceable to you, are to be considered as ratified on the part of the Hoozoor. Dated this 11th Shaban corresponding with the 21st November 1836). What more should be written?

[Mortub, or small seal.]

(True Translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans.

— (B.) —

TRANSLATION of a Deposition of *Ballajee Narrayen Nattoo*, dated Soorsun Sullasin Arbyn myatyn Oulf (A.D. 1842-43).

At a meeting of the Honourable Court of Directors held in Europe on the 29th July 1842, certain papers on the part of the ex-Raja of Sattara were read, and which were published in a Europe newspaper, under date the 1st August of the current year, and in which some false circumstances regarding me are stated; so it is understood by me. On which a translation into Mahratta of the same was made and seen by me, which states as follows:—

“It is stated, in the reply to the first question of Hybutrao, that Ballajee Punt Nattoo and Ballajee Kasi Kibey took me and Atmaram Luxumon before the Resident Sahib, in order to satisfy us as to any doubt we might entertain regarding the jageer, to the amount of rupees 10,000, and a lac of rupees in cash promised to be given to us, and that in consequence of the orders given to us by the Resident we made certain forged papers.

“In the deposition of Atmaram Luxumon, it is stated that Ballajee Punt Nattoo and the Kibey sent to invite me and Hybutrao, and began to assure us that a jageer to the amount of rupees 10,000, a lac of rupees in cash, and a pension, would be granted to us by the British Government, and took us into the presence of the Resident, Colonel Ovans Sahib, promised that all these would be obtained by us.

“Janoo Bhuedaree Jamadar states in his deposition, that Atmaram Luxumon and Hybutrao said to me, that if I joined in their design, Ballajee Punt Nattoo and Ballajee Kasi Kibey would be the means of obtaining for us a jageer of rupees 10,000, and a pension, as promised by Colonel Ovans, the Resident, on which I gave the mortubs.”

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from Lieut.-
Col. Ovans to the
Secretary to the
Bombay Govern-
ment,
23 Sept. 1842.

In this manner it is stated in that printed paper. With regard to this, these statements are all false and slanderous. I never saw Atmaram Luxumon and Hybut Row as long as the ex-Raja of Sattara continued at Sattara. I never sent for them, nor do I know that they came to the bungalow; neither did I say that the jageer, &c. would be given to them before the Resident Sahib.

This is truly stated by me in writing, remembering God, under date the 21st September 1842.

(signed) *Ballajee Narrajen Nattoo,*
by my own handwriting at Sattara.

Taken on solemn affirmation before me at Sattara, this 21st day of September 1842.

(signed) *James Whitmore,*
Captain, Superintendent of Bazars.

Witnessed by us:

(signed) *Fred. Hicks, Lieut.-Col. 2d Gr. Regt. N. I.*
E. P. Williams, Chaplain, Bombay Army.
William Erskine, Surgeon, Bombay Army.

(True Translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans.*

— (C.) —

TRANSLATION of a Deposition of *Ballajee Kasi Kibey Nisbut*, the Resident Illaka, Sattara, dated 1842.

It having come to my knowledge that a printed newspaper, called "London Sun," under date the 1st August 1842, has been received from Europe, in which it is said that the case of the ex-Raja of Sattara has been published, and in which the depositions of Hybut Rao and Atmaram Luxumon are printed, also declaring that, in the year A. D. 1837, they were both sent for and taken to the bungalow of the Sahib by Ballajee Punt Nattoo and Ballajee Kasi Kibey, and there told by them secretly that "you should make some forged papers, and an arrangement would be made to allow you a jagheer of rupees 10,000, and a lac of rupees in cash." After saying this, both of them carried both of us into the presence of Colonel Ovans Sahib, Resident. Afterwards the Resident gave us an assurance that "you should effect the object in view as desired by these persons, when you would be paid as promised by them." This was told to us by the Resident Sahib.

Such is the contents, as I have heard, of their depositions. As to this, the above statement is all totally false. I am not acquainted with Hybut Rao and Atmaram Luxumon, neither did any visit take place between me and them, either at the bungalow or elsewhere, nor did I send for them, nor did any conversation take place between us. I never also took them before Colonel Ovans, the Resident, nor do I know any circumstances regarding the forged papers. The statement made in the depositions of both of them is entirely unfounded.

This is written by me, truly remembering Almighty God (in my heart), under date the 21st September 1842.

(signature) *Balajee Kasi Kibey,*
by my own handwriting at Sattara.

Taken on solemn affirmation before me at Sattara, this 21st day of September 1842.

(signed) *James Whitmore,*
Captain, Superintendent of Bazars.

Witnessed by us:

(signed) *Fred. Hicks, Lieut.-Col. 2d Gr. Regt. N. I.*
E. P. Williams, Chaplain, Bombay Army.
Wm. Erskine, Surgeon, Bombay Army.

(True Translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans.*

Letter from Lieut.-
Col. Ovans to the
Chief Secretary to
Government,
27 Sept. 1837.

LETTER from Lieutenant-Colonel *Ovans*, Acting Resident, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Sattara Residency, 27 September 1837.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. 242) of the 21st instant, with its enclosures, being copies of the documents enumerated in the margin,* received from Dr. Milne, late President of the Medical Board of Bombay,

* From Dr. Milne to E. H. Townsend, Esq. Secretary to Government, dated 18th September 1837. From Dr. Milne to W. H. Macnaghten, Esq. Secretary to Government, Fort William, with two Enclosures, dated 18th September 1837.

Bombay, and requesting me to submit to Government any remarks that may occur to me on the points touched upon by that gentleman.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

2. In obedience to these instructions, I trust I may be permitted to offer the following observations on these papers. Dr. Milne seems to ground his opinion of the "rectitude, integrity, and fidelity of the Dewan, and of the honour and good faith of the Raja himself," on the declaration of the late Resident, as stated to have been made to himself, and on a note of a conversation said to have been held betwixt his Highness and Colonel Lodwick at the time of his removal, as also on the zubanee of a Bramin named Bhow Leley, who is mentioned as having entered into a plot against the Raja and his minister, but who afterwards made a confession of his guilt.

Letter from Lieut.-
Col. Ovens to the
Chief Secretary to
Government,
27 Sept. 1837.

3. With respect to the extraordinary assumption set forth by Dr. Milne regarding the late Resident, it will only, I think, be necessary to refer Government to the proceedings of the Secret Commission held last year at Sattara, to which Colonel Lodwick's name is attached, pronouncing both the Dewan and the Raja guilty of the charges preferred against them. As this, I imagine, must be held as conclusive proof of Colonel Lodwick's opinion on that subject, and as regards those charges themselves, I need only observe, that the evidence taken by that Commission, as well as what has since transpired, added to the confession of the Dewan himself, fully sets that matter at rest.

4. With reference to the statement of the Bramin, Bhow Leley, on which so much stress is laid, I beg to observe that, on my arrival here, Captain Durack reported to me, that an offer had been made by this man to produce some treasonable paper on promise of a certain reward; and after ascertaining that he had been for some years in the employment of the Raja, I authorised Captain Durack to pay him a certain sum for his expenses, and to give him a paper, saying he would be rewarded according to the service he might perform. I never saw him, nor was he ever at the Residency to my knowledge.

5. The annexed letter from Captain Durack, with its accompaniments, contain so clear a statement of the facts of this case, that it leaves me nothing to add, except to state my conviction that the treasonable paper or papers are really in existence, but that Bhow Leley, finding that he was not likely to receive the required sum from us, made a merit of his treachery; instead of 1,000 rupees, the sum demanded from Captain Durack, received, it is said, 3,000 rupees from the Raja, for informing his Highness of the offer he himself had made.

6. I trust I may now be permitted to advert to the permission solicited by Dr. Milne to visit this place, for the purpose, as he himself states, of prosecuting his inquiries on the spot, as this, he says, would extend much relief to the Raja's mind, as well as general confidence to the people of Sattara.

7. That the presence of Dr. Milne at this place might tend to give relief to the Raja's mind, inasmuch as it might give him hopes of extricating himself from the difficulties in which his treachery has involved him, may be true; but to what other class it would give confidence, except to the guilty participators in these treasonable designs, I do not clearly see.

8. Whether, however, it would be for our credit or security to extend that relief to his Highness seems to be very doubtful. The advantages on the part of the Raja are already powerful enough, without adding to them the novel spectacle of an European agent, known to be opposed to the Government and its officers, being received and entertained at his capital, to support his cause against that government; and I conceive it my duty, situated as I am here, respectfully to point out, in the strongest manner, the evil effects of such a step, in weakening the authority and character of Government, not only at this place, but throughout the country at large.

9. The only object of permitting such a visit must, I presume, be to elicit the truth; but that appears to me as far more likely to be attained by the present mode of proceeding than by any other. Any open inquiry would infallibly defeat its object. The Raja is supreme here; all the powers of government are in his hands, and unlimited means are at his disposal. All the ties of relationship, as well as all the hopes and fears of his dependents, are in his favour. So that the fear is, not that the Raja will suffer for want of an advocate, but that the cause of truth will suffer, opposed at it is by such formidable obstacles.

10. Indeed the difficulties and embarrassments in which those persons are involved who are suspected of having communicated with me are already so great, that I consider it fortunate these inquiries have advanced so far, otherwise the

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from Lieut.-
Col. Ovans to the
Chief Secretary to
Government,
27 Sept. 1837.

tone and bearing assumed by the Raja, in consequence of this renewed correspondence with Dr. Milne and others in Bombay, would probably have put a stop to any further proceedings, inasmuch as it would effectually have prevented any of those who are secretly well disposed to us from giving us any further assistance.

11. Nor is this the only evil effect of this connexion. It serves also as a pretext for keeping up, at Bombay and elsewhere, a large establishment of intriguing Bramins and Karkoons, plentifully supplied with money, ostensibly for the purpose of communicating with Dr. Milne and his party, and for obtaining secret information of the proceedings of Government; although there is reason to believe that these are not their only objects.

12. As specimens of the information by which the Raja and his people are misled, I beg to lay before Government copy of a note from Dr. Milne to Jugunnath Sunkerset in Bombay, and transmitted by him to the Senaputty here. I also annex translation of a letter from Rungoba, the Raja's native agent in Bombay, showing the reports made and believed here as to the management of their affairs in Calcutta, and the accounts transmitted by the other Karkoons are all in the same strain.

13. There are good grounds for believing that the sums squandered on these intrigues have been very large. I have not been able to ascertain the exact amount. I am informed that upwards of a lac of rupees have been remitted to Bombay alone since these negotiations began there. But that there may be other designs in progress for which money is required seems very probable, as will be seen by the letter of Syud Meer, forwarded with my communication of the 24th instant, acknowledging the receipt of 10,000 rupees, evidently for some secret purpose.

14. Witnessing, as I do, the mischievous effects of these intrigues, I must beg most respectfully to ask, whether it can be advantageous to the public interests that such machinations should be permitted to continue, fostering, as they do, a spirit of opposition to Government, and of corruption in its servants, and encouraging a band of unprincipled men, who are ready prepared with abundant funds to stimulate and enter into every plot or combination against us.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

LETTER from Captain *Durack*, Line Adjutant, to Lieutenant-Colonel *Ovans*, Resident at *Sattara*.

Sir,

Sattara, 26 September 1837.

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, together with its accompaniment, and, in reply, to subjoin the following statement:—

2. Some days after my return to Sattara, from leave of absence on medical certificate, in the month of June last, Lieutenant Horne, who had been performing the duties of Line Adjutant in my absence, mentioned to me that a young lad of the name of Pand'rung, and a person calling himself Hybut Rao, had called upon him, and said that they had been instructed by one Bhow Leley to say that, if he, Bhow Leley, were handsomely rewarded, he would procure certain treasonable papers connected with the conspiracy in which his Highness the Raja of Sattara and his minister, Govind Row, were implicated.

3. Two or three days after Lieutenant Horne had related the above to me, I received a visit from Pand'rung, who made a similar statement to me, and which, on a subsequent occasion, I desired him to commit to paper.* I replied, "If Bhow Leley have anything of a treasonable nature to communicate, he had better come to me, and do so." Pand'rung said he would tell him so, and retired.

4. On the evening of the 11th, Bhow Leley called at the house of my Purvoo, Annund Rao, and stated that he was anxious to be introduced to me, and requested permission to accompany him on his going to office in the morning.

5. On

* See Paper No. 1, annexed.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from Lieut.-
Col. Ovens to the
Chief Secretary to
Government,
27 Sept. 1837.

5. On the 12th, Bhow Leley came, accompanied by his agents, Pand'rung and Hybut Rao. The two latter were dismissed; I then met him in my office, and, in the presence of Lieutenant Horne and Annund Rao, he repeated the substance of the matter contained in No. 2; * after which he was desired to call on the 14th. He did so, when I told him, if he would call on the 16th, I would be able to give him a definite answer regarding the advance of money he had so earnestly solicited.

6. As you were at this time hourly expected in camp, this affair was not mentioned to Colonel Lodwick at all; but on your arrival, the 15th June, I reported the circumstances to you, and requested instructions as to what part I should take in the business, and in reply received your commands to sift the matter, if possible, to the bottom, with authority to advance a sum, not exceeding 200 rupees, to pay the expenses of Bhow Leley's trip to the place where those papers were said to be; also to pass a note, to the effect that he would be afterwards rewarded according to the services he performed.

7. On the 16th Bhow Leley called, and I told him he might have 150 rupees for his expenses. He accepted the sum on the condition of being rewarded on his return with the seditious documents.

8. On the 18th June, Bhow Leley received from me 150 rupees for the afore-said purpose, also a note of hand, of which No. 3 is a copy. In return I received his autograph memorandum, No. 4, in which the individuals are named to whom the seditious letters had been addressed; together with his receipt for the money, No. 5.† He then departed.

9. After the lapse of a month, Bhow Leley called upon me, and reported that he had been unable to find the person in whose possession the documents were, but that the said person would be at Poona during the festival of the Nagpanchmi; his intention to proceed thither, and to return in the course of 15 days with the papers. I replied, "As you have failed to produce them within the given time, it becomes necessary for you to return the money." He said, "Very well; I will do so."

10. You will probably recollect my naming this circumstance, and you desiring me to give him a further trial.

11. When Bhow Leley returned with the money, he said, "I am not the bad man you take me for, and if you will allow me 15 days more I will then satisfy you." I replied, "Very good, take the money again; and recollect, you promise to return with the papers 15 days hence." He then left me, stating he would fulfil his promise.

12. A day or two after that he started, I believe, for Poona, since which I have seen nothing of him.

13. The foregoing is, to the best of my recollection, a faithful narrative of what passed.

14. A statement from Lieutenant Horne is appended, No. 6, also one from Annund Row, No. 7.‡

15. The zubbane which accompanied your letter is herewith returned.

I have, &c.

(signed) F. Durack, Captain,
Line Adjutant.

(No. 1.)

TRANSLATION of a Paper written in Mahratta by *Pandoorung Punt*.

BHOW LELEY said to me thus: "You are in the habit of going into the camp, therefore, do you speak as I tell you, thus. There is a certain person, by name Bhow Leley, who says that the Sahib should first give him 1,000 rupees, then we will endeavour and give him a document, in the handwriting of Govind Row, connected with treason, written to a foreign state; that the Sahib should pass him a writing, to give him one lac of rupees afterwards, and that then we will endeavour and give it."

(signed) *Pandoorung Punt*.

BHOW LELEY offers to produce a document or documents, under the sign-manual of the ex-minister, Govind Row, of a seditious and rebellious nature, and inviting certain Rajas or

* Paper No. 2.

† Papers Nos. 3, 4, and 5.

‡ See Papers, Nos. 6 and 7.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from Lieut.-
Col. Ovens to the
Chief Secretary to
Government,
27 Sept. 1837.

or chiefs to aid in the projected rising against the British Government. Bhow Leley is anxious to elicit a promise of protection from our Government; and, in case of his proving of essential service to the British Government, of adequate compensation for the danger consequent and the advantages, satisfied with the favour of the Raja's Government.

Bhow Leley requires 1,000 rupees to enable him to prosecute his plans.

(signed) *F. Durack*, Captain, Line Adjutant.

BHOW LELEY voluntarily promised to procure information for me of a certain nature; and I, on the other hand, promise to reward him according to the service he performs.

(signed) *F. Durack*, Captain, Line Adjutant.

TRANSLATION of a Mahratta Paper written by *Bhow Leley*.

It was ordered thus: "According to former agreement, we have made a preparation here; accordingly, when it is prepared here, you with troops should set out and come." Thus there is a letter to Gopal Row Jumkhandykur, and a similar letter to Balla Sahib Rastia, in the handwriting of the Dewan. These original letters are under a mortub and signature, and in the handwriting and under the signature of the Dewan. Bhow Leley promises to bring and give. Dated Seekey, 1759, Jeatsood, 15 (18th June 1837). Handwriting of self.

TRANSLATION of a Receipt.

RECEIVED from Captain Durack Sahib, Bahadoor, the sum of rupees (150) one hundred and fifty. As to this, I will perform the service of the Sahib: if it be not performed, I will return the rupees. To this Bhow Leley agrees. Dated Seekey, 1759, Jeetsood 15 (18th June 1837). Handwriting of self.

ON several occasions, in the month of May last, overtures were made to me, through the agency of a Bramin lad, called Pandrung, by a Bramin, named Bhow Leley, to the effect that he, Bhow Leley, would, if inducement, together with guarantee of personal safety, were offered, produce certain documents bearing the signature of the ex-minister of the Sattara Raja, and others of a seditious and rebellious nature, as connected with the relationship hitherto existing between the British Government and that of his Highness the Sattara Raja.

A person, calling himself Hybut Rao, on one or more occasions came with the lad Pandrung, as a person possessing the confidence of, and deputed by Bhow Leley, to arrange matters and make conditions, on which the principal, Bhow Leley, would give me a meeting in person. I told him explicitly, that I was in no way authorised by our Government to treat with him, and could, on its authority, give him no assurance of immediate reward or future provision, but strongly recommended his seeing the Resident, which I would bring about. He objected to this measure, as certain to draw the suspicion of the Raja on Bhow Leley. A meeting with myself was agreed on, to take place on the first favourable opportunity, which occurred on or about the 12th June last; and in presence of Captain J. Durack, Line Adjutant, and Annund Rao Purvoo, at this meeting the before-mentioned proposals, with some few additions to be repeated by Bhow Leley in person, a brief memorandum of the heads of my former communications with Hybut Rao previously to my meeting Bhow Leley in person, was made by me and given to Captain Durack.

(signed) *R. W. Horne*,
Lieutenant, 8th Regiment, N. I.

Sattara, 26 September 1837.

TRANSLATION of *Annund Rao's* Statement.

A BOY, of the name of Pandrung, was in the habit of coming to the Line Adjutant's office to learn English. He said to me, three or four times, that "one Bhow Leley and one Hybut Rao, inhabitants of Sattara, desire to come to you, to relate something regarding some seditious papers that may be useful to your Sirkar: after you have heard it, repeat it to your Sahib." At this time Captain Durack, having become sick, had gone to Mahablesur, and Lieutenant Horne was performing his duty. Then Pandrung took Hybut Rao to Lieutenant Horne, and afterwards came to me, and said, "When Captain Durack returns, let me have a meeting with him."

Some time after this Captain Durack returned to Sattara, and I told him of this circumstance, and he said, "Call Bhow Leley here."

On the evening of the 11th June, Bhow Leley, Hybut Rao, and Pandrung, came to my house

house together, and Bhow Lely said, "You must tell the Sahib the contents of a treasonable paper, and introduce me to him."

On the 12th June, Bhow Leley, Hybut Rao, and Pandrung, came together to the Sahib's office; and Hybut Row said to me that Bhow Leley would tell me the contents of the treasonable paper. Then Bhow Leley was introduced to the Sahib, and Hybut Rao and Pandrung were, without being asked any questions, sent away. Afterwards Bhow Leley, Captain Durack, Mr. Horne, and myself, were in the office together; at which time Bhow Leley said, "I will bring you a seditious paper in the Dewan's (Govind Row's) own handwriting, desiring certain Sirdars to come here with troops; but I require 1,000 rupees for my expenses, and an arrangement to be made to secure a pension for me."

The Sahib then said, "Call two days hence."

The 14th Bhow Leley name to the Sahib's bungalow, who then said, "I will give an answer regarding the money in two days."

On the 18th June, Bhow Leley appeared, and the Sahib gave him 150 rupees, which he took and gave a receipt for the same; and he gave another yad, stating that he would bring the document in Govind Row's handwriting before alluded to.

(signed) *Annund Rao.*

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from Lieut.-
Col. Ovens to the
Chief Secretary to
Government,
27 Sept. 1837.

(No. 2.)

LETTER from Dr. Milne to Jaggonnathjee Sunkur Sett, Esq., &c. &c.

My dear Sir,

You will be rejoiced to learn, and I am happy to inform you, that the orders from Bengal, in regard to the Raja of Sattara's concerns, have been most perfect, for not only, as you know, was the Resident ordered to be immediately removed, but the minister also liberated without inquiry, and that the Raja should be requested to state whatever wishes he had, and all grievances of which he had to complain. This is acting like a British Government; and if such was the course pursued, the people of India would have no cause to complain.

You may as well keep this information to yourself, as the Raja is now desirous of showing that he has no wish to give any publicity to his affairs when he is treated in a becoming manner. He is very thankful for the assistance rendered him, and I hope no one will henceforth dare, either directly or indirectly, to interfere with his just authority and privileges.

I have, &c.

Bycullah, 25 June 1837.

(signed) *John Milne.*

(No. 3.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter to Shreemunt Baba Sahib.

I BEG respectfully to represent, up to 4 Jest-vud, Thursday (22d June), that your servant is in good health, and that affairs here are as follows:—

1. The first letter and yads have been forwarded to Calcutta. The letters of the 5th May or 29th Mohurram, and the yads, have been transmitted from this place: they were sent through a certain person and by means of the Courtwala. The forwarder addressed a letter from hence to a friend of his at that place, to which a reply in Persian came from thence. The contents of that letter as written to him are, "Your letter of the 5th May (29th Mohurram) came and reached me on the 18th May (12th Suffer), and I was very much pleased. In your letter it is written, that papers of the Sattarkur Maharaj Chutruputtee have, under this very date, been despatched to the address of his Lordship. About which, brother, make inquiry, and act so that a reply to those papers may come. He has great friendship for you; therefore in this business, making no delay, if some rupees be necessary to be expended, expending them; manage so that an answer to those papers may come. Thus it was written. Upon that, after making an inquiry about the letter, it appeared that the letter which arrived on the 18th May was detained midway, therefore I went to Bhaee Meerza Hussanally Moonshee and spoke to him, with whom you having great friendship; he made an inquiry, by which it appeared that the Kosrutwaley Commander-in-chief Sahib had, in consequence of his being written to by the Resident of Sattara, detained the papers. On this circumstance being communicated by the Moonshee Sahib to the Sahib of the Secretariat, Mr. Moore, the papers were brought in two days from the Kosrutwaley Sahib, and the Sahib of the Secretariat made known the circumstance respecting the papers to his Lordship. For the Kosrutwaley's keeping the papers for two days, he is charged with a crime. (He has received a reprimand.) On the contents of the letter and yad from Sattara having been explained by the Sahib of the Secretariat, the Bura-Sahib wrote on the 22d May an order to the Governor of Bombay containing a censure, and directing a due investigation to be made, the Resident to be removed, the Dewan to be set at liberty, and a communication of the result of the inquiry to be sent. To this effect instructions have been sent direct to the Governor. Out of this, how matters be adjusted write them to me. If, according to the order issued by the Bura-Sahib, the business should not be effected, again send a letter respecting what may be

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from Lieut.-
Col. Ovans to the
Chief Secretary to
Government,
27 Sept. 1837.

objected to; upon which I shall again put the business in the way and get it accomplished. Let an answer come. For this business there should have been a mookhtar-nameh (power of attorney), but it has not come. The Moonshee Sahib, and Mr. More of the Secretariat, are in good terms with you; they have interested themselves. Just as a communication will come, so the business will be effected; there is no fear, the affair belonging to a great man. Accordingly, in order to fix the minds of the Kamdars to the business, agreeably to your intimation and suitable to the high name, sogunt (presents) and other expenses have been made, amounting to rupees 2,645 (twenty-six hundred and forty). You will also have business in future. When the Resident there shall have been removed, and a communication of the result of the inquiry from the Governor shall have come, then an answer to the papers of the Maharaj will be sent. For the present I am making endeavours, and, in expectation of an answer, I have delayed for some time writing a letter. I had some time previous hinted, in a letter to Rogay, that any affairs the Maharaj may have should be communicated; they will at this time be successful. There is no fear; the Bura-Sahib has extended his favour. Write a letter to the address of the Moonshee Sahib, and enclose the letter to the Bura-Sahib in the same; there will be no obstacle, nor will the letter be insecure. The business will, if possible, be effected. The amount of expenses should be paid to Bhaee Mahommed Ally Rogay 15 days after the receipt of this letter, and send his letter in acknowledgment of the receipt of the money. You should keep up your credit accordingly; frequently write a letter." To this effect he has written in his letter in the Persian language. In it are several other matters of his. The letter was despatched from thence on the 2d June: it came here on the 17th June. Of the letter having come I have written on Monday; and in what manner the papers were forwarded a detail was given to Eshwunt Rao Baba Sirkey Rajey, who will explain it. He was also introduced to the person who sent them. The above are the circumstances connected with the first letter.

2. With regard to the letter sent subsequently, the Shetjee was also consulted as well as the person who forwarded the first letter. The letter was transmitted on the 1st June. By such means as were convenient the letters have been delivered to their destination, according to orders. Under the auspices of the feet of the elder this business will also have success.

For your service it is written: to this a reply should come soon. That the first letter sent has been of service this should remain in recollection. If anything further is to be written to Calcutta, a letter should come, and it will be transmitted. What more shall I write to you? Let this be known to you: this is my respectful representation.

(Address on the Envelope:)

Rajeeshri Babajee Chowhansing.

To him be it delivered.

(True Translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(No. 4.)

TRANSLATION of Substance of a Letter in Persian to the Raja of Sattara, from
Meer Syud Sukey.

(After compliments.)

THIS day a hoondie for 10,000 rupees, sent from the shop of Gungaram Leeladhur, by means of Veeshandass Bhugwandass, has been received. I further represent, that acting immediately with my heart and soul according to order, I will perform the service of the Sirkar (Raja) with all my might; and, exerting myself to the utmost of my ability, I will perform the service in such a way, as there may be success on the business.

Let a correspondence be maintained without fail. In the letter frequently going and coming, let the good wishes of the Hoozoor Sirkar (Raja) be written. Protect in a thousand ways. If there be kindness and pleasure towards your servant, let kind regard be in my brother. By the grace of Providence, if elephants and horses be conferred, the matters of Lukhur will also come to light.

(signed) *Meer Syud Sukey Matoon.*

The above is a translation from a Mahratta translation of the original; but a fac-simile of the letter is sent, as copied by a person who does not understand Persian, from which the sense, perhaps, may be made out.

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

(No. 5.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from *Shet Vishnoodass*, of Bombay, to *Shet Gungaram Sheladar*, at Sattara.

(After compliments.)

FURTHER, the state of things here is good; write good accounts of yourself. Further, your letter written on the 4th Bhadurwa-sood, Monday (4th September), came, and reached

reached here on the 8th Sood, Friday (8th September), on the evening. As written therein it has been read, and the intelligence understood. You have done well. Further, you wrote an order on me for 10,000 rupees, thus: "you should pay (this sum), on account of Shreemunt Maharaj Chuttruputty to Syud Meer Ifzul Ally, whose residence is at Mazagon, near the house of the Nawah Sahib, paying him the amount in Bombay currency. Send enclosed a receipt for the depositor of the cash." So you write, which is understood. Upon that, according to your instructions, having paid 10,000 rupees to Syud Meer Ifzul Ally, I have enclosed his receipt in this letter. Acknowledge its receipt, and credit to my account the sum of 10,000 rupees on the 9th of Bhadurwa-sood, Saturday, (9th September), and write an answer immediately. Further, you drew hoondees of 5,000 rupees of Poona of two persons; therefore, by effecting a saving in the rate of exchange, according to your advice I will write. Know this. Further, the receipt is in the Persian writing. Know this, and continue to send commissions, and to write letters and send for anything that you may require. Dated in Suount 1893, Bhadurwa-sood, 9th Saturday (9th September 1837). The letters enclosed by you have been delivered to their respective addresses. Know this. Here the rates of exchange of the different parts of the country are as follows:—

Poona	-	-	-	-	-	107	—	2 annas.
Palle -	-	-	-	-	-	105	—	4
Jeypoor	-	-	-	-	-	106	—	6
Surat	-	-	-	-	-	100	—	15
Oojee	-	-	-	-	-	102	—	2
Baroda	-	-	-	-	-	92	—	5
Benares	-	-	-	-	-	100	—	10
Ahmedabad	-	-	-	-	-	93	—	10

Such are the rates of exchange: what will be the case to-morrow Shri Ballajee knows. Return an answer to the letter immediately. Suckaram sends his compliments. From what is written above know the accounts. Now a receipt for 10,000 rupees is enclosed acknowledge its receipt. You drew the hoondees on Poona (currency), therefore effecting a saving in the rate of exchange. I will write. Know this. Further, from hence, in 1892 (A.D. 1836), hoondees in Chandwur were drawn on you; write the rate of their exchange as follows:—

Chandwur Rupees.

500.—First under date the 9th Ashnasood, Thursday, a hoondie (piece) for rupees 500, received from Purbhoo Sukharam Bappoojee by means of Jewahhan Husraj. Write the rate of exchange of this.

300.—Under the 11th Chyter-wud, Thursday, a hoondie (piece) for 300 (three hundred) rupees, Chandwur, drawn on you, having received the amount here from Kessowree Balshet Bin Govind Shet. Write the rate of this.

As herein set forth, write the rates of exchange of the hoondees. You have received the account of the hoondees, but you have not written the rates of exchange for these sums, therefore write the rates immediately. Enclose an account of the hoondees drawn on you in Sumvut, 1892 (A.D. 1836.) Write any commissions. Increase the kindness which you entertain. Deliver the letters enclosed in this letter. Write news; write letters frequently.

(True Translation.)

(signed)

C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

MINUTE by the Right Hon. the Governor, subscribed to by the Hon. Mr. Farish, dated 4 October 1837.

Minute by the Governor and Mr. Farish, 4 October 1837.

1. COLONEL OVANS's letter and enclosures of the 27th ultimo should be immediately transmitted to the Government of India. It strongly corroborates the views we have already submitted to that authority regarding the inexpediency of permitting Dr. Milne to act as the Raja's advocate.

2. In the third paragraph the Acting Resident most completely refutes one of Dr. Milne's assumptions, namely, that Colonel Lodwick was impressed with the conviction of the Raja's innocence. Much more might be said on this subject, but I shall purposely abstain from prolonging a controversy on a point which, I regret to state, admits of no doubt.

3. The explanation regarding the person named Bhow Leley, alluded to in Dr. Milne's communication to the Government of India, appears to me to be quite satisfactory. This man volunteered to put Lieutenant Durack in possession of treasonable documents, and the proceedings of that officer in consequence were, in my opinion, altogether unexceptionable.

4. The particular attention of the Government of India should be requested to the sixth and following paragraphs of Lieutenant-Colonel Ovans's letter. They

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Minute by the
Governor and
Mr. Farish,
4 October 1837.

should also be especially referred to the documents marked Nos. 2 and 3, accompanying the despatch.

5. It appears that, on the 25th June, Dr. Milne wrote as follows to Juggonathjee Sunkersett, esquire: "You will be rejoiced to learn, and I am happy to inform you, that the orders from Bengal in regard to the Raja of Sattara's concerns have been most perfect; for not only, as you know, was the Resident ordered to be immediately removed, but the minister also liberated without inquiry, and that the Raja should be requested to state whatever wishes he had, and all grievances of which he had to complain. This is acting like a British Government."

6. The letter from which the above is extracted was immediately sent to Sattara. There is not one particle of truth in what it contains, and from this specimen of Dr. Milne's veracity, or at least of his accuracy, the Government of India will be able to decide what weight can be given to any representations received from the same quarter.

7. The letter from the Raja's agent in Bombay, named Rungoba, is also, I conceive, deserving of the attention of the authorities at Calcutta.

(signed) *R. Grant.*
J. Farish.

Letter from the
Chief Secretary to
the Bombay Go-
vernment to the
Secretary to the
Government of
India, 7 Oct. 1837.

LETTER from the Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated Bombay Castle, 7th October 1837.

Sir,

IN reference to my letter in this department, transmitting a despatch from Dr. Milne, late president of the Medical Board, on the Sattara affairs, I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit the accompanying documents, as enumerated in the margin,* to be laid before the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council.

2. In transmitting these papers, I am desired to state, that the Acting Resident's letter strongly corroborates the views of this Government, as already submitted to his Lordship in Council, regarding the inexpediency of permitting Dr. Milne to act as the Raja's advocate.

3. I am further instructed to add that, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, the fact stated in the third paragraph of Lieutenant-Colonel Ovens's letter most completely refutes one of that gentleman's assertions, namely, that Colonel Lodwick was impressed with the conviction of the Raja's innocence.

4. The explanation afforded in the fourth and fifth paragraphs, regarding the person named Bhow Leley, adverted to in Dr. Milne's communication to the Government of India, appears, I am directed to state, quite satisfactory. It is evident that this man volunteered to put Lieutenant Durack in possession of certain treasonable documents, and that officer's proceedings, in consequence, were, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, altogether unexceptionable.

5. I am desired to request the particular attention of the Government of India to the sixth and following paragraphs of Lieutenant-Colonel Ovens's letter, and to the documents marked Nos. 2 and 3, accompanying that despatch.

6. It appears that, on the 29th June, Dr. Milne wrote as follows to Jugganathjee Sunkersett, esq.: "You will rejoice to learn, and I am happy to inform you, that the orders from Bengal in regard to the Raja of Sattara's concerns have been most perfect; for not only, as you know, was the Resident ordered to be immediately removed, but the minister also liberated, without inquiry, and that the Raja should be requested to state whatever wishes he had, and all the grievances of which he had to complain. This is acting like a British Government."

7. The letter from which the above is extracted was immediately sent to Sattara. There is not one particle of truth in what it contains; and from this specimen of Dr. Milne's veracity, or at least of his accuracy, the Government of India will be able to decide what weight can be given to any representations received from the same quarter.

8. I am finally requested to bring to the special notice of his Lordship in Council the accompaniment No. 3, being a letter from the Raja's agent in Bombay, named Rungoba, relating to certain intrigues said to be carrying on at Calcutta,

* Letter from the Acting Resident at Sattara, with Enclosures, No. 1 to 5.

Calcutta, which circumstance, the Governor in Council conceives, is deserving the attention of the Government of India.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Wathen*, Chief Secretary.

TRANSLATION of a Petition from *Bhasker Wisswanath Leley* of Wace, at present residing at Poona, under the surveillance of the Magistrate, to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, dated 30th October, and received 4th November 1837.

Petition from
Bhasker Wisswa-
nath Leley to the
Governor in Coun-
cil, 30 Oct. 1837.

THE Resident at Sattara sent for me, and obtained a writing from me, agreeing to forge papers on the subject of conspiracy, &c.; but as soon as I was informed of his intention to confine me, I concealed myself.

Lately when I came to Poona, I was apprehended by the superintendent of the city police. Afterwards, on the requisition of the principal collector for my deposition, I gave in writing all the circumstances that had taken place from the beginning; but, without any inquiry, it is in contemplation to send me to Sattara.

I therefore beg to observe, that the Resident does not make any justice. On the contrary, he uses various modes of coercion, and requires that statements should be given in accordance to what he may dictate.

I reckon your Excellency in the place of God; and if, for the sake of justice, your Excellency will institute an inquiry into my case in your presence, your Excellency will be satisfied, and it will be evident that there exists a spite against the Chutruputee (Raja of Sattara).

If any discrepancy be detected in the petition given in by me, I should be punished. I request your Excellency will be pleased to call for my petition from the collector's office, and hold an investigation. If my case be not inquired into, it will show that in the Company's government injustice is resorted to, to ruin people. Your Excellency should make the inquiry on the principles of dhurum-shastru (rules of equity).

(signed) *W. H. Wathen*, Chief Secretary.

LETTER from the Chief Secretary to Government to the Acting Resident at Sattara, dated Bombay Castle, 13th November 1837.

Letter from the
Chief Secretary to
Government to the
Acting Resident
at Sattara,
13 Nov. 1837.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you translation of a petition from *Bhasker Wisswanath Leley*, dated 30th ultimo, and to request that you will report to Government what proceedings you have held in regard to this person.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Wathen*, Chief Secretary.

To the Principal Collector, Poona, the same.

LETTER from the Magistrate of Poona to the Secretary to the Bombay Government, dated Magistrate's Office, Camp at Sassoor, 15th November 1837.

Letter from the
Magistrate of
Poona to the Secre-
tary to the Bombay
Government,
15 Nov. 1837.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. 305), dated 13th instant, with petition presented to the Right honourable the Governor in Council, by *Bhaskur Wisswanath Leley*, complaining of being seized and sent to Sattara, and, in reply, to forward copies of letters noted in the margin,* which have passed between the Resident at Sattara and this department relative to the individual in question.

2. This

* Magistrate's letter to Resident at Sattara, 27th October 1837 (No. 2174); Resident's reply, of 31st October 1837.

SATTARA PAPERS.

Letter from the
Magistrate of
Poona to the Secre-
tary to the Bombay
Government,
15 Nov. 1837.

2. This person was apprehended under suspicion of being concerned in the affairs at Sattara, and consequently placed under restraint till an answer could be received from the Resident at Sattara, to whom the depositions of the parties were forwarded. Consequent on the reply of the Resident, the petitioner was forwarded to Sattara; and I would respectfully suggest, that a reference be made to the Resident, who will, no doubt, be able to inform Government what concern this individual has had in the intrigues of the Sattara durbar.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Mills*, Magistrate.

MAGISTRATE'S Letter to the Resident at Sattara.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to forward original depositions taken before me of Bhaskur Wisswanath Leley and Venkutrao Tattia Kurmulkur, under suspicious circumstances, together with copy of report of the Fouzdar of this city, and two original papers found on Leley, and to acquaint you that I have detained the individual in question, and request you will inform me if there is anything against them, and whether they may be released.

2. An early answer is requested.

Magistrate's Office, Poona,
27 October 1837.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Mills*, Magistrate.

RESIDENT'S Letter to the Magistrate at Poona.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to my address (No. 2174) of the 27th instant, together with its accompaniments; and, as the circumstances therein stated appear to call for inquiry, I beg you will have the goodness to forward these two individuals to me, that they may undergo the necessary examination.

Sattara Residency,
31 October 1837.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Ovans*, Acting Resident.

Minute by the
Governor and Mr.
Farish.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Farish*.

THE Acting Resident at Sattara's report on this case should be awaited.

(signed) *R. Grant*.
J. Farish.

Letter from the
Acting Resident at
Sattara to the
Chief Secretary to
the Bombay Go-
vernment,
16 Nov. 1837.

LETTER from the Acting Resident at Sattara to the Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, dated Sattara Residency, 16th November 1837.

(Secret Department.)

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter in this department (No. 304), of the 13th instant, together with its accompaniment, and, in reply, I beg to forward copy of a communication,* under date the 27th ultimo, received from the magistrate at Poona, regarding the person alluded to by you.

2. As the papers seized on Bhaskur Wisswanath Leley and his associate appeared to me to be of a suspicious nature, and to require being examined into on the spot, I requested Mr. Mills to forward these two individuals to me for this purpose. The writer of the original letter found on Leley is at Waee, but as soon as he arrives this case will be inquired into and duly reported.

3. It is scarcely necessary for me, I trust, to add, that the accusations contained in this petition are wholly false. I never saw this man, nor was he ever before at the Residency, to my knowledge. He is a paid spy and informer employed by the Raja, and the circumstances of the fraud practised by him on Captain Durack are already before Government.

4. From

* See above.

4. From Captain Durack's account, confirmed by the evidence of Lieutenant Horne, and of the other persons present when he visited these gentlemen, it will be seen, either that papers do exist of the nature he mentioned, or that he obtained money under false pretences, and with an intention of committing forgery; or that it was all a trick, got up by his employers, to have, as they thought, some plausible ground of complaint.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

SATTARA PAPERS.

Letter from the Acting Resident at Sattara to the Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, 16 Nov. 1837.

LETTER from the Acting Resident at Sattara to the Secretary to the Bombay Government, dated Sattara Residency, 6 December 1837.

Letter from the Acting Resident Sattara to the Secretary to the Bombay Government, 6 Dec. 1837.

(Secret Department.)

Sir,

1. WITH reference to Mr. Chief Secretary Wathen's letter to my address in this department (No. 304), of the 13th ultimo, and to my reply thereto under date the 16th ultimo, I have the honour to request that you will have the goodness to submit to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council the papers as noted in the margin,* on the subject of the petition therein transmitted to me.

2. Though nothing satisfactory has been elicited regarding the letter found at Poona and forwarded to me by Mr. Mills, yet as Bhow Leley himself states that he went to Poona purposely to aid and abet in forging papers, and as he notices in his deposition where the person who is employed in forging resides in Poona, I would beg to suggest that he be sent to the magistrate there, and that he be required to aid the police in endeavouring to discover these forgers, if any do really exist, under such security as it may be considered advisable to take from him for this purpose.

3. It is quite clear that Venkutrao Kurmurkur, whom he styles his Vakeel, has also been aiding and abetting in these malpractices, as well as in others (of what nature does not clearly appear); and as he is a British subject, I would beg to suggest that he also be bound over by the magistrate to aid in discovering these forgers, as well as for his own future good behaviour.

4. I have endeavoured to discover the person called Pandoba, mentioned in Bhow Leley's deposition, without success. He is not, and never was, in any employment here, that I know of; and it is supposed that he has now absconded or concealed himself, in consequence of his share in Bhow Leley's proceedings having been discovered.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

Enclosures in the Acting Resident's Letter.

(No. 1.)

LETTER from the Magistrate at Poona to the Acting Resident at Sattara.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward original depositions taken before me of Bhasker Wisswanath Leley and Venkut Row Tatta Kurmulker, apprehended under suspicious circumstances

- * 1. Copy of a Letter from the Magistrate of Poona, under date the 27th October 1837.
- 2. Translation of the Report of the Police Duraga, dated 27 October 1837.
- 3. Translation of the Letter found on Bhow Leley, addressed to Venkutrao Kurmerkur by Bhikum Bhut Shastri Bhut, dated 24th October 1837.
- 4. Translation of a Receipt found on Bhow Leley, signed by the Kurmurkur, dated 26th October 1837.
- 5. Translation of the Deposition of Venkutrao Kurmurkur, taken at Poona on the 27th October, together with his examination, made here on the 19th November 1837.
- 6. Translation of the Examination of Bhow Leley, made here on the 27th November 1837.
- 7. Translation of the Deposition of Bhow Leley, taken at Poona on the 27th October, together with his examination, made here on the 1st December 1837.
- 8. Translation of the Deposition of Bhikum Bhut Shastri Bhut, taken here on the 18th November 1837.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Acting Resident at
Sattara to the
Secretary to the
Bombay Govern-
ment, 6 Dec. 1837.

stances, together with copy of report of the Fouzdar of this city, and two original papers found on Leley, and to acquaint you that I have detained the individuals in question, and request you will inform me if there is anything against them, and whether they may be released.

2. An early answer is requested.

Magistrate's Office, Poona,
27 October 1837.

I have, &c.
(signed) R. Mills,
Magistrate.

(No. 2.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Report made by *Anund Rao Konair*, Police Duroga of the City of Poona, to *Richard Mills*, Esq., Magistrate of Poona, under date the 27th October 1837.

(After compliments.)

I BEG to represent that on the night of the 26th October, about nine o'clock, Saubur Sepoy came and reported to me, that a dolee, having some person in it and covered with a cover made of kharwa, had come by the Katruj road; that the person in it alighted from it in the road, and the empty dolee came into the Shookruwar peynt to the house of Tatia Kurmurkur; that then the aforesaid Tatia directed that dolee and the Hamels to be put up in the warra of Abba Dhumdherey; that the Chowkeedar Sepoy went there and inquired, but as to whence the dolee had come they would give no proper account; that then a Bramin, whose name is not known, belonging to the warra of the Dhumdherey, said that they should make close inquiries; that, in a short time, the dolee bearers prepared themselves, and, taking out the dolee, commenced their march, and that then a Bramin, whose name appears to be Gunputrao, said there, that this dolee had come by the Katruj road; but as he gave no satisfactory account, the Sepoys apprehended the Bramin, and after making inquiries about the dolee they released it. After this the Bramin was brought to me by Bappoo Neekum, lance-naik, who communicated this circumstance to me. I immediately, taking a Karkoon with me, repaired myself to the house of the Kurmurkur, and questioned him as to from whence the dolee had come. Then he said, that one, by name Wissajee Punt Bhirey, had come to Poona, so his servant told him: and he further said that he might be in the warra of the Seewapoorkur Junoba Deshpandey, and that he should be inquired after. Upon this, I asked him as to where the servant who communicated this news to him was. He then said, that he was in Tupkur Allee, but denied any knowledge as to where his house was. Upon this, having given a Karkoon and Sepoy with him, I sent him to point out the party, and searched for the dolee, but could not discover it. I therefore sent two Sowars, one Jumedar, and a Sepoy, to see if the dolee had gone by the Katruj road. They returned, and reported that the dolee could not be traced in that direction: so they reported. I was at the same time searching for the dolee and the people in the Shookruwar peynt here. The dolee was in the warra of the Chupperbund and was discovered, and his two servants, who were in the house of the Kurmurkur himself, were also found out, and the bearer of a hired tattoo was also found; from which it was ascertained that he (*i. e.* Wisswanath Bhasker Leley Waeekur*) was in the warra of Ballajee Gokley. It was so known at 5 A. M. inst., then the Jumedar and Sepoys came bringing the Leley from thence, and delivered him up into the Furaskhana. I then, through another peynt, immediately arrived in the Furaskhana, and sent a Karkoon to make a search in his lodging. Then when the search was made, a letter addressed to Venkutrao Tatia Kurmurkur, by Bhikum Bhut Shastree Waeekur, was discovered, and a note, under the signature of Tatia Kurmurkur, being an acknowledgment for 50 rupees, was found, making two papers, which I have transmitted to the Hoozoor with this report, and have produced the Leley. Four Hamals, and one Bramin, and Tatia Kurmurkur, are in detention, and they, as well as the Leley, who is also detained, will be disposed of as you may direct. Let this be known to your worship.

(signed) *Anund Rao Konair*,
Police Duroga.

(True Translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovens*, Acting Resident.

(No. 3.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from *Bhikum Bhut Shastree Bhut* to *Venkutrao Tatia Kurmurkur*, found on Bhow Leley, dated Asvin-vud 10th (24th October 1837).

(After compliments.)

FURTHER, no letter has of late come from you, and accounts (of you) are not known. Do not do so; send letters constantly, and afford me pleasure. After this, as regards the matter

* This should be Bhasker Wisswanath Leley.

matter here, the business which you are now doing continue to do zealously, directing your attention to the feet of the Krushna and Yenna: they are powerful to give success. You being my close friend, therefore you have been appointed. Be mindful of this, and give me success and take it yourself. When this affair, by the grace of God, is properly effected, as before, there will be no reason to be apprehensive, for your character will increase more and more. By the accounts on your part having been known, pleasure has been experienced: he will communicate matters to you; act accordingly, you are experienced. Do not much press the person; when the affair has succeeded, then it matters not. To the wise it is not requisite to write more. The 15 rupees sent by you have been received, and I will give the 10 sent for the elder at home: now for the household expenses there is no pressure. Be it known. What more should be written? Let your kind regard remain; this is a blessing.

(True Translation.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Acting Resident at
Sattara to the
Secretary to the
Bombay Govern-
ment, 6 Dec. 1837.

(No. 4.)

TRANSLATION of a Receipt found on *Bhow Leley*.

THE 50 Chandwur Nurum Chapee rupees, sent with Govinda Jadhow, have been received; 12th Asvin-vud (26 October 1837).

Tatia Kurmurkur.

(True Translation.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

(No. 5.)

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Venkutrao Sudaseo*, alias *Tatia*, surnamed *Kurumkur*, a Konkannist Bramin by caste, a Karkoon by profession, aged about 30 years, inhabitant of Kusba Khair Turf Kherajbarey, now residing in the City of Poona, in the Shookruwar Peynt in the Warra of Suchew Punt, Sun 1247 Fusly (A.D. 1837), taken before the Magistrate of Poona on the 27th of October 1837.

BEING directed to state the particulars as regards the affair of the letter addressed to me by Bhikum Bhut Shastree, and as to from whence the attendants of Bhasker Wisswanath Leley have come to my house, and for what purpose, I do hereby depose, that I owed Bhikum Bhut Shastree 15 rupees, which he desired me to pay to Wisswanath Bhasker Leley.* If there is any receipt about this, I do not know. Bhasker Wisswanath Leley charged me on the 10th Asvin-sood Sukey 1759 (9th October 1837), with the duty of making a representation, on the part of the Maharaj Chuterputtee, to the Mherbun Governor Sahib, thus:—"The Resident Sahib, out of oppression to us and confining the people under us, degrades us." On this account there was no vakeel-putru or any other document from the Maharaj. I went for the Veejuya Dummee Dussura on the 9th October to Seewapoor. Then Bhasker Wisswanath Leley lodged in my house, and having mentioned the above matter to me, he despatched me to Poona on the Dussura-day. Having come here, I tried to make a petition to the Governor Sahib, by visiting Daporee four or five times. I could not, however, positively ascertain at what time the Governor Sahib sat in the Kutchery, and when he looked at petitions. In the meantime his Honour went to Bombay. Since that day I have been at home. Yesterday (*i. e.* on the 26th October 1837), at noon, the Leley sent me with his servant, Govinda, 50 Chandwur rupees for expenses, for which I gave a receipt, in charge of the servant. The servant said to me that the Leley would come here. Having told me thus much, I went to Garpeer, to Dajee Sahib Ghorpurey, on business. Then in the evening, at about two ghuttas at night, as I was sitting at my lodgings, I heard a noise at the door, I therefore came outside and made inquiries. Then there was a man who had come with a dolee, said it belonged to the Bhirey who formerly lodged at my house. He had now come to Poona, and having got out of the dolee, had gone into the city, directing them to take the dolee to the Kurmurkur's lodgings. Upon this they came to my lodgings. I then pointed out to them the house of Abba Dhumdherey in the front. Just then a Sepoy from the Chowkee came, and said to me, "Who, and where is the person who rode in the dolee; show him?" I said to him, "I have no leisure now to go to that person, I have to make sundhia,† and so forth; I will find him out to-morrow, and make a report." After this the Sepoy went away. Having performed my sundhia, I went on a visit to the temple of Shri Vishnoo, and thence to the house of the Deshpandey in the Boodhwar, where the Bhirey had formerly taken up his lodgings, and where the Saney Wassoodeo Punt lives. I asked him. He said, "That person (meaning the Bhirey Vissagee Punt) had remained at this house for two or three days three years ago, and that since then he had never seen him." I then told

* This should be Bhaskur Wisswanath Leley.

† Religious abstraction, &c.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Acting Resident at
Sattara to the
Secretary to the
Bombay Govern-
ment, 6 Dec. 1837.

told him, that if any one belonging to the Surkar Magistrate came to him to ask, he should tell him that the Bhirey had not come. Having said thus much, as I was returning home in the Shookruwar Peynt, I went to the lodgings of Bhasker Wisswanath Leley and met him. He said that he had mentioned to the dolee-bearers that the Bhirey had come. Having heard this I returned to my lodgings. In a short time, the Police Duroga Soobahdar called me to the chowkee, and questioned me as to the dolee, and told me to show immediately who was the Bhirey who had come. I answered, that I had just returned after inquiring at one of his lodgings, and that I would make further inquiries in the morning, and report it. On my having said so, I was taken into custody, and taken into the Phuras-khana, and I continue till now in confinement. Besides this I know no other matter as regards any intrigue or trick, &c. Though I had met the Leley, yet, when the Soobahdar asked, I said that I did not go anywhere else. The Khawunda should pardon this offence. Being his Vakeel, it was found incumbent to include in a falsehood, which the master has power to forgive. This deposition is truly written, under date the 27th October 1837.

Signed in my own handwriting,

Venkutesh Sudaseo Kurmurkur Sevapoorkur,
Now residing at Poona.

EXAMINATION by the Acting Resident at Sattara, on the 19th of November 1837.

Q. 1. STATE to whom is this letter, which is now shown to you, addressed, and by whom is it written?—A. This letter is addressed to me by Bhikum Bhut Shastree Bhut, but I do not know whose handwriting it is.

2. State distinctly what is the meaning of the secret affair written in this letter?—Bhow Leley charged me with the duty of effecting a meeting with the Governor Sahib. Afterwards, when the Leley and the Shastree met, the Leley mentioned the matter to him, upon which he (the Shastree) wrote to me thus: "The business which you are doing continue to do zealously, directing your attention to the feet of the Krushna and Tenna." It is thus much.

3. State what was the reason for meeting the Governor Sahib, and state what Bhow Leley said as to whom he belonged?—I was only to give him information as to when the Governor Sahib received any visits; but he did not communicate to me its purpose, nor do I know to whom he belongs, but formerly he used to resort to the Maharaj. That he belonged to him, so he did not say.

4. State what sums of money for expenses, and what clothes, &c. did Bhow Leley give you on account of this business?—About 100 rupees ready money, and a turban, which I have now on, were given.

6. How is it that the Leley could have given so many rupees merely for information as to when the Governor Sahib received any visits: was there any other business?—On account of information regarding visits with the Sahib, and in view to my poverty they were given. There was no other business.

7. Bhikum Bhut Shastree has written to you thus: "The business which you are now doing, continue to do zealously, directing your attendance to the feet of the Shree Krushna and Yamna, then there will be no reason to be apprehensive, and do not press him much. When the business is accomplished, your character will be increased more and more." Is what is so written, written merely for information as to when the Governor Sahib would be met with?—The business of the Leley intrusted to me was merely as regards an interview with the Governor Sahib. This subject to the Shastri (was expatiated) upon at a great length. As he entertains a great regard for me, he may have so written.

8. You have stated in the above deposition thus: "The Leley charged me with the duty of making a representation, on the part of the Maharaj Chutruputtee, to the Governor Sahib, that the Resident Sahib uses oppression towards us, and confining the people under us, throws reflections on the character." Thus you have stated, and now you state that you were only charged to ascertain when the Governor Sahib received any visits; how is this?—In what manner the contents in the deposition taken at Poona were written by the Karcoon, I do not know. Prior to mine, the same Karcoon wrote the deposition of the Leley. Now, that the Leley told me the matter about an interview with the Governor Sahib, is true.

9. Is there, or is there not, your signature on the deposition written at Poona; the original deposition is shown to you; look at it, and return an answer?—On the deposition now shown, signed in my own handwriting, "Venkutash Sadasew Kurmurkur, Seevapoorkur, now residing at Poona," these words are truly in my handwriting.

10. Are or are not the contents of the deposition correct?—The contents of the deposition are, generally speaking, correct; but how this matter, that the Leley charged me on the part of the Maharaj, and so forth, was put down, I cannot conceive.

11. When you signed the deposition, did you or did you not read it?—The Karcoon read it before the Sahib. I did not read it when I signed it. I stood at a distance from the Sahib.

12. When you signed the deposition, did the Karcoon tell you not to read it?—The Karcoon did not read it.

13. As regards your deposition written by the Karcoon, did he write the matter as you dictated

dictated it, or did he write it according to his own judgment?—Upon my dictating the matter he wrote it; but without understanding it, if he wrote it, I do not know.

14. Read the questions now put to you, and the answers returned by you. Are or are they not true?—I have read the questions and answers; the replies have been written by my own hand: they are true.

Dated 19 November 1837. This is a true statement. In my own handwriting.

Wenkutesh Sadasew Kermurker.

(True Translation.)

(signed)

C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Acting Resident at
Sattara to the
Secretary to the
Bombay Govern-
ment, 6 Dec. 1837.

(No. 6.)

TRANSLATION of the Examination of *Bhow Leley* by the Acting Resident at *Sattara*, on the 27th November 1837.

Q. 1. DID you ever come before me (*i. e.* Colonel Ovens, Acting Resident,) or did you ever see me before?—A. I never came to the Resident Sahib, nor did I ever see him.

2. Did you ever come into the Residency bungalow?—I never came into this bungalow.

3. Have you presented any petition to the Governor Sahib, under date the 30th October 1837?—I have preferred a petition, under date the 14th Asvin Vud (28th October), to the Governor Sahib at Poona.

4. That you never came to me, that you never saw me, and that you never came to the bungalow (Residency), so you have stated above; and in the petition to the Governor Sahib you say, "The Resident Sahib having sent for me, told me to forge papers and give them." Thus you have stated; how do you reconcile this?—I did not recollect the name of the Sahib, therefore I wrote "Resident Sahib;" but I stated in that petition that I had given a written statement of the whole of the circumstances to the Collector Sahib. In that "Resident Sahib" is written; but "that Sahib was not present." So it is written. In it the whole of the circumstances are described.

5. Whose name is written in the deposition taken before the Collector Sahib?—"The bungalow is near the topkhana (arsenal). The duties connected with the bazar are under him. The name of that Sahib is not in my recollection." Thus I have written.

6. Because you did not know that Sahib's name, did you write the name of the Resident Sahib?—Because I did not recollect that Sahib's name, I wrote "Resident Sahib."

7. In the third paragraph of the petition presented by you to the Governor Sahib, it is stated, "The Resident Sahib uses coercion." As to this, state, as you may know, what coercion was used on you or any one else?—The Resident Sahib has not used violence on me, nor do I know on whom else coercion was used.

8. Are the answers written above by you to the questions true, or how?—These answers are true.

Dated 27th November 1837. Signed in my own handwriting.

Bhasker Wisswanath.

Witnesses:

Mahadajee Gungadhur Leley, Vakeel Nisbet Rajushri Punt Preeteeneedhee.

Gunnesh Nishoo Gooney, Vakeel Nisbet Rajushri Punt Muntry.

Chimnaje Bappojee, Vakeel Nisbet Venkut Rao Rajey Ghorfurrey.

(True Translation.)

(signed)

C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

(No. 7.)

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Bhasker Wisswanath*, surnamed *Leley* (*Bhaoo Leley*), a Kowkamut Bramin by caste, a Karkoon by profession, aged about 39 years, inhabitant of Waee, under Sattara, now at Poona, Sun, 1247 Fusly (A. D. 1837), taken before the Magistrate of Poona on the 27th of October 1837.

I do hereby depose, that during the current year, when I was at Sattara, the Resident Sahib sent for me, through his Karkoon, Pandrung Punt Senvy, on the 7th or 8th of Jest or Sood (10th or 11th June), at 12 A.M., to his bungalow near the topkhana (arsenal): then he asked my name and village; then I mentioned my name and village. Afterwards, he inquired as to what occupation I followed. I then said that I was making oomedwaree (seeking employment) under the Maharaj; and that if I performed any service, he was in the habit of rewarding me. The Sahib then asked if I could, or could not, procure any document connected with treason, either in the handwriting of the Maharaj or the Dewan. I answered, that if an exertion were made, a discovery might be made. Afterwards, I said to my mediator, Hybutrao Seekarkhany Purbhoo, who remains at Sattara, "If I perform the service of the Sahib, what present or reward will he give, and what will he now give for expenses?" Upon this the Sahib gave me 150 rupees for expenses; and having said that if the documents were got into possession my character would then be increased, the Sahib passed me a writing, and took a written agreement from me, to the effect that

SATTARA.
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Acting Resident at
Sattara to the
Secretary to the
Bombay Govern-
ment, 6 Dec. 1837.

I would procure the treasonable documents in the course of a month, and that if I failed, I should return his rupees. Afterwards, on a month having passed, I called on the Sahib, and said that information was procured, but that, as the time was due, he might receive back his money, and that I could not perform this service. Afterwards the Sahib said, that if a further time of a month was required it would be allowed, but that this service must be done. The Sahib did not take back his rupees or paper. Upon this, I again said to Pandrung Punt, the mediator on the part of the Sahib, "Do not involve me in this perplexity: I am a poor man." Upon this he made further importunities (to me), and brought me a paper in the handwriting and under the signature of the Sahib, that "By any way procure a document; we have the signature and other marks." I then said, "I see no one who can make a likeness of any handwriting." Then Pandrung gave a letter to his brother-in-law, whose name I do not recollect, who resides at Poona, opposite to the house of Ballajee Punt Nathoo, stating thus: "As Bhao (meaning myself) Bhasker Wisswanath may direct, prepare and give letters. He will now give you 100 rupees for expenses; when the business is accomplished, 1,000 rupees will be procured, and the Sahib will increase your character also." To this effect he wrote and gave a letter; and he took a paper in my handwriting that I would perform this service. Afterwards, I went and met the Sahib, and the Sahib gave me leave, saying, "Do the business and return soon." Afterwards, having stayed one day at Waee, I came to Poona. In the meantime Pandrung Punt, with a Chuprasee of the Sahib, came to Waee to seize me. I heard this report at Poona. Then I sent all the papers under the signature of the Sahib to Hybutrao Seekarkhany, the mediator on my part, and wrote him a letter to this effect: "This is an oppression, and contrary to custom, to send to seize me before the given time; I have therefore sent these papers. Give, for the present, the rupees to the Sahib, from yourself, and send me a letter of protection." To this effect I wrote, and sent one or two letters to Hybutraojee; which letters, I heard, fell into the hands of the Maharaj. In consequence of this, as I could not keep up my spirits here, I repaired to Bombay, with the intention of communicating this circumstance to the Sahib. Then I ascertained there that it was useless to communicate this circumstance there, and that it should be represented to the Governor Sahib. Afterwards I returned back, and remained at Seewapoor, and then appointed Tatia Kurmurkur Waekur, whose house is at Seewapoor, as my Vakeel, to communicate this circumstance to the Governor Sahib. Upon this he proceeded to Poona. Whether or not he made any attempts to do so I do not know; and as I was deprived of the half of my house which is at Waee, and it was given by the Maharaj to my complainant, Bulwuntrao Purshram Kolutkur; and as my brother, who was then in the half part, was also to be removed, having heard that an order to this effect had come, I went from hence to Waee, and thence to Sattara. I stayed one or two days, and made inquiries, but I remained secreted. I could get no information; I therefore, on the 10th Asvin Vud (24th October), having left Sattara early in the morning, came to Sooras, and, setting off from thence, came to Seewapoor. Yesterday I came to Poona at two ghutkas of the night, and went to the house of the Gokla Ballajee Punt, and sent the dolee and my attendants to the house of Tatia Kurmurkur, in the Shookurwar Peynt, and directed them to inform Tatia that the Bhirey had come. I did not mention my name. Afterwards, I called Tatia to the house of Ballajee Punt Gokla, to communicate the matter, and inquired of him. He said that the Governor Sahib was to return after one or two days, and that, on his return, he would make an exertion. After having spoken thus much, he went away. Afterwards, in the morning, the public sepoy came to summon me, and I came into the Surkar Warra (*i.e.* the Furaskhana). Afterwards, I went back with a Karkoon, and my baggage and papers, &c. were examined, which the Police Duroga has already reported. Now I have come to the Sahib. Do not send me to Sattara; examine me here.

This deposition is truly given, under date the 27th October 1837.

Signed in my own handwriting.

Bhasker Wisswanath Leley Waekur.

I told them, write "Resident Sahib" above, but I do not know the name of that Sahib. The duties connected with the bazar and the regiment are under him. Dated as above. Written in my own handwriting.

Bhasker Wisswanath Leley, now at Poonah.

EXAMINATION by the Acting Resident at Sattara, on the 1st December 1837.

Q. 1. STATE, did you or did you not go to Poona to forge papers?—A. Taking only a letter of Pandoba I did go, but I did not meet the writer of the papers. As Pandoba came to apprehend me, I sent back those papers to Sattara.

2. Who is there at Poona who forges papers, and where does he reside?—On the letter given by Pandoba the address was "Residing near the warra (house) of Ballajee Punt Dada." His name was on the letter, which I do not recollect.

3. Who is Pandoba?—Pandoba is a Senvy. He writes English, and was near the Sahib.

4. Under what Sahib, and upon what duty was Pandoba?—From the Sahib who is in the bungalow near the topkana (arsenal), he came to me. He said, "I am a servant of the Sahib." Upon what business he was employed I am not aware of.

5. Who

5. Who laid the plan for forging papers ; who were present during this consultation ; at what place was it made ; and in whose presence was it made ? State this.—I said to Pandoba, “ I cannot perform this service.” After this he said to me, “ The Sahib has told me, bring the papers by any means.” Upon this, he gave me a letter to Poona, and gave me another paper, under the signature of the Sahib. On that occasion he and myself were alone ; there was no one else. In the letter which he gave to Poona it was written, “ the signature and other marks are here.” Depending on this, I went to Poona. In what place this conversation passed I do not remember.

Under date the 1st December 1837. This is a true statement in my own handwriting.

Bhow Leley.

(True Translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Acting Resident at
Sattara to the
Secretary to the
Bombay Govern-
ment, 6 Dec. 1837.

(No. 8.)

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Bhikum Bhut Shastree Bhut Waekur*, Soor Sun Suman Sullasen Myantyn Oulf (A.D. 1837).

THE Sahib having read to me a letter addressed to Venkutrao Tatia Kurmurkur by Bhikum Bhut Shastree Bhut, and having directed me to state what are the circumstances connected with it, I state, that this letter, which I have seen, is one addressed by myself to the Kurmurkur. As I do not know how to write the Moree characters, I made Gopal Damla, who lives in my house, write it at Sattara. The circumstances regarding it are thus : On account of a dispute pending at Waee between myself and the Josee, I repaired to Sattara on the 12th Asvin-sood Sukey 1759 (11th October), and remained in the house of Wittul Punt Satey Koorney. On the 10th of Asvin-vud (24th October) Bhow Leley sent word there by a servant, that a certain person who was in the temple of Hunmunt on the tank had called me. At that time I was absent from home. The servant left the word at the lodgings and returned. When I returned from abroad the women in the Satey's house informed me of it (the message), upon which I went to the temple of Hunman. There was Bhow Leley ; I met him. He said, “ Tatia Kurmurkur has desired 25 rupees to be given to you ; take them.” I then asked him, “ On what account are the rupees ?” He said, “ The Kurmurkur owes you 15 rupees ; take them, and give 10 rupees to the elder of the Kurmurkur at Waee for expenses.” Having said so, he gave me 25 rupees. I took them. Afterwards Bhow Leley said, “ I have charged Tatia Kurmurkur with the duty of meeting Bell Sahib at Poona, and through his medium the Governor Sahib, and of making a representation by means of Bell Sahib to the Governor Sahib, in order to manage so that the Governor Sahib may visit Sattara, and I have kept him at Poona. I have also given him something for expenses ; but he demands a great deal for expenses. Do you, therefore, write to him, that when the business is accomplished, his character will be increased more and more, and he will get a high post, and when the business succeeds, 1,000 or 500 rupees will be given to you also.” Thus Bhow Leley said to me, upon which I wrote the letter to the Kurmurkur. That the Maharaja's (state) may continue firm as before is the business. This very matter I have written in the letter. This is a true statement. Under date the 18th November 1837.

Signed in my own handwriting,

Bhikum Bhut Shastree Bhut.

Q. 1. Have you had any acquaintance with Bhow Leley from the first ?—A. I have been acquainted with the Leley from the first.

2. Where did you become acquainted with him ; of what character is this person ; and what profession does he follow ?—At Waee the Leley's house and mine are in one street ; I have been acquainted with him there. This person is not honest ; he is a false person. He has never done any very great business. First he was studying the Vedas ; afterwards, coming to Sattara, he remained amongst the Hoozreeas of the Maharaj, and falsely traducing the people, he ruined the house of the Bokeel and others. So it has come to my hearing.

3. About two or three months ago, when Bhow Leley went to Waee from Sattara, had he any money by him ; did he give anything to any one ; and did he say where he was going ? State this.—When Bhow Leley came to Waee from Sattara, he rode in a dolee, and was accompanied by two or three attendants. He said to me, “ For some great business, after visiting Poona, I am about to go to Bombay.” So he said : and accordingly he went, sitting in a dolee, from Waee to Poona. He gave me for an angrukha, five and a half cubits of camlet, and one piece of madurpat, a green turban to Chintamum Shastree Bhut, worth about 10 rupees, five rupees in cash to Edneshwur Bhut Gokley, a woollen topee (cloak) to Venaik Bhut Gokley, an angrukha of Europe chintz to Bhiv Bhut Leley, and an angrukha of red chintz to the son of Govind Bhut Leley. These I saw. I do not know anything else besides these given to any one.

This is a true statement. Under date the 18th November 1837.

Bhikum Bhut.

(True Translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Acting Resident.

SATTARA
PAPERS.Minute by the
Governor and Mr.
Farish.MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the
Honourable Mr. Farish.

THE Government of India have desired us not to pursue the Sattara inquiry into any new ramifications, but to wind it up as soon as possible; I do not understand these instructions as precluding us from further inquiry, if a strong case can be made out for it. The probability of some important discovery, or of any discovery, without labour or difficulty, might justify us in departing from the instructions; but, in the present instance, I do not see that any such circumstances exist. The proceedings here in question are full of suspicion; but they seem to relate to some little by-plot rather than to the main affair at Sattara. Of whatever they may relate to they are involved in great obscurity, and there do not appear any strong *indicia* to guide us to further discovery. Under the instructions, therefore, to which I have alluded, I do not think that these inquiries should be pursued. Lieutenant-colonel Ovans should be informed of the reasons for which we desist from such inquiries; but he should be requested to keep an eye generally on the parties here implicated, so far as they are within his reach or view; and further, should be told that this Government fully approves his proceedings, and if any new circumstances come to his knowledge respecting the same parties, such as induce him to think that a renewed inquiry into their proceedings would be important, he is by no means precluded from bringing the matter again to the notice of Government, or even from acting in it before he does so, in case this may seem expedient.

(signed) R. Grant.
J. Farish.

P. S.—I see no necessity for making any answer to the petition which gave rise to these proceedings.

(signed) R. Grant.
J. Farish.Letter from the
Secretary to the
Bombay Govern-
ment to the Acting
Resident at Sattara,
20 Jan. 1838.

LETTER from the Secretary to the Bombay Government to the Acting Resident at Sattara, dated Bombay Castle, 20th January 1838.

Sir,

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 6th ultimo, with its enclosures, relative to the proceedings connected with Bhasker Wisswanath Leley, and to communicate to you the following observations and instructions thereon.

2. Although the Government of India have directed this Government not to pursue the Sattara inquiry into any new ramifications, the Governor in Council does not consider further investigation precluded if a strong case can be made out. The probability of some important discovery, or of any discovery, without labour or difficulty, would, in the opinion of Government, warrant such a step.

3. In the present instance, however, the Governor in Council does not see that any such circumstances exist. The proceedings in question, although full of suspicion, seem to relate to some by-plot rather than to the main affairs at Sattara; and whatever they may relate to, they appear to be involved in great obscurity, and no strong *indicia* seem to exist to guide Government to further discovery.

4. Under these circumstances, the Governor in Council is of opinion that these inquiries should not be pursued; but you are requested to keep an eye generally on the parties implicated, so far as they are within your reach or view.

5. I am further instructed to inform you, that if any new circumstance comes to your knowledge respecting the same parties, such as to induce you to think that a renewed inquiry into their proceedings would be important, you are not to consider yourself by any means precluded from bringing the matter again to the notice of Government, or even from acting on it before you do so, in case such a measure may seem to you expedient.

6. In conclusion, I am instructed to acquaint you that the Governor in Council fully approves of your proceedings now reported.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary to Government.

SUBSTANCE of a Petition from *Bhasker Wisswanath Leley Waekur*, at present in the Gaol of Poona, to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, dated 9th, and received 16th February, 1838.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Substance of a
Petition from
Bhasker Wisswa-
nath Leley Waee-
kur to the Governor
in Council,
9 Feb. 1838.

SOME time ago, the Collector of Poona having seized me and my Karcoon, forwarded us to Sattara, when I having petitioned Government for an investigation of our case before the Hoozoor, an order was issued to the Resident, to the effect that we were detained in custody without any grounds whatever, and that therefore we should be released. We were consequently sent to Poona, where the collector, however, demands from each of us two securities, namely, one entering into recognizance that we shall not be guilty of any evil conduct, and the other binding to pay a fine of 1,000 rupees in case of such conduct on our part, or that we shall remain for two years in prison.

Pandoba, in the service of Mr. Draug,* with whose connivance the forged papers given to us were manufactured, was released from confinement, while much severity has been exercised towards us.

I therefore beg to request that we may be released, without calling upon us to afford securities.

(signed) *W. S. Boyd*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Farish*, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *G. W. Anderson*, without date.

Minute by
Mr. Farish and
Mr. Anderson.

I do not think the demand for security should be abandoned, if there be reason to suppose they are wilfully withholding it. But as the parties, if security has not yet been given, will have been in prison upwards of three months, I should be disposed, in that case, to authorise their release, placing them under the surveillance of the police.

(signed) *J. Farish*.
G. W. Anderson.

LETTER from the Secretary to Government to the Principal Collector at Poona, dated Bombay Castle, 10th May 1838.

Letter from the
Secretary to
Government to the
Principal Collector
at Poona,
10 May 1838.

Sir,

1. I AM directed to transmit to you the accompanying translation of a letter from Bhasker Wisswanath Leley, dated the 9th February last, praying to be released from confinement without affording securities.

2. In transmitting the above petition, I am directed to state that it is the opinion of Government, that the demand for security should not be abandoned, if there is reason to suppose that it is wilfully withheld; but if not, as the petitioner and his associate have been a considerable time in confinement, the Governor in Council is disposed to authorise their release, placing them under the surveillance of the police.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

LETTER from the Magistrate of Poona to the Secretary to Government, dated District Cutchery, Camp at Naudire, 18th May 1838.

Letter from the
Magistrate of
Poona to the
Secretary to
Government,
18 May 1838.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. 96) dated 10th instant, about security from Bhaskur Wisswanath Leley, and, in reply, to forward an original letter (No. 34), of the 17th instant, from Lieutenant Rudd, who has already taken security from Bhaskur Wisswanath and his associates, conformably to my orders, in consequence of a reference from the Resident at Sattara.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Richard Mills*, Magistrate.

* So in original.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Magistrate of Poona
to the Secretary to
Government,
18 May 1838.

LETTER (No. 34 of 1838) from the Assistant Magistrate of *Poona* to the Magistrate of *Poona* on Circuit.

Sir,

1. WITH reference to your endorsement (No. 1468) on a letter from Government, dated 10th instant, forwarding translation of a petition from Bhaskur Wisswanath Leley Waeekur, praying to be released from confinement without giving security, I have the honour to state, that the petitioner was liberated on the 2d of last March, on producing security in two penal bonds of (1,000) one thousand rupees each for his appearance and good conduct.

2. His associate remained in charge of a police peon to the 15th instant, on which day he was released on furnishing the requisite security.

3. The above measures were adopted conformably to a communication to you from the Acting Resident at Sattara, dated 29th of last January.

Poona, Assistant Magistrate's Office,
17 May 1838.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Rudd*, Lieutenant,
Assistant Magistrate.

Letter from the
Acting Resident at
Sattara to the
Secretary to
Government,
5 March 1838.

LETTER from the Acting Resident at *Sattara* to the Secretary to Government; dated Sattara Residency, 5th March 1838.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to request that you will have the goodness to submit the accompanying translations of the papers noted in the margin *, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

2. On receiving the yad of the Raja, marked No. 1, with its accompaniments, marked 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, I addressed the note, marked No. 8, to his Highness, in reply, stating that, if it appeared necessary, this matter had better be inquired into by his Highness himself, and returning the prisoner.

3. By the paper marked No. 9, it will be seen that his Highness requests that whatever is to be done in the case should be done by the British Government.

4. By the deposition of the Bohuree, taken before me, marked No. 10, it will be seen that he states he received these papers from a Bhat, at Goa, for the purpose of being delivered to the Raja, and that he delivered them accordingly.

5. A glance at these papers will show that they are either fabrications, or the effusions of some madman or impostor; and, consequently, I cannot understand the object of sending them here, unless it be to throw discredit on the real correspondence known to have been carried on by the Raja in that quarter.

6. At all events, there appears to be nothing to justify the Bohra being detained as a prisoner here, and I therefore respectfully beg leave to solicit the orders of Government for releasing him, and permitting him to proceed on his journey.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Ovans*, Acting Resident.

ENCLOSURES IN THE ACTING RESIDENT'S LETTER.

(No. 1.)

TRANSLATION of a Yad (No. 195) from his Highness the Raja of *Sattara* to the Acting Resident; dated 22d Zilkaud (corresponding with the 18th February) 1838.

Chanda Bohuree Surakur having waited on Suruf Ally, Gomasta of Jeevan Bohuree, said to him, that he had to make a petition to the Surkar, and requested to be introduced. Upon this, Suruff Ally brought him before the Surkar, and Suruff Ally delivered to the Surkar the lukhotas which were given to him by Chanda Bohuree to be presented to the Surkar. The papers in them were in the Guzerattee language, of which copies,

- * 1. Yad from the Raja of Sattara, No. 195.
2. Verbal communication said to have been made by Shuruff Ally to his Highness.
3. Ditto - ditto - by Chandabhaee to his Highness.
4. A paper in Mahratta, marked 1.
5. Ditto - ditto - marked 2.
6. Ditto - ditto - marked 1.
7. Ditto, partly in Guzerattee and partly in Mahratta, marked 2.
8. Reply of the Acting Resident to the above Yad, No. 1.
9. Yad from the Raja, No. 196.
10. Deposition of Chandabhaee taken before the Acting Resident.

copies, being made in Hinduvee, are sent with this yad. Chanda Bohuree used to come to Suruff Ally for two or three days. After staying in this town for four days, he went and took up his residence in the British camp. Suruff Ally communicated verbally the circumstances regarding this, and Chanda Bohuree also made a verbal communication, of which two papers copies are sent. As to this, regarding people who make such fabrications, communications have already been made and written; but the British Government, without believing what is communicated from hence, the false stories of such authors are listened to, by reason of which such things are happening, therefore this yad is now sent. From this let it be considered how the stories of false-doers do stand. Such persons will bring forward (their stories) by any means; but how can such false stories be believed to be true? Be this known to the British Government. Chanda Bohuree is also sent there (to the Residency).

SATTARA PAPERS.

Letter from the
Acting Resident at
Sattara to the
Secretary to
Government,
5 March 1838.

(No. 2.)

TRANSLATION of a Paper in Mahratta; a verbal Communication made by *Suruff Ally Bohuree*, viz.—

Chandabhaee Bohuree Surutkur having waited upon and met (me) Suruff Ally, the Gomasta of Jevunbhaee Bohuree, desired that he might be introduced to the Maharaj, and said that he had to make a supplication. Upon this, having said, "It is well," I introduced Chandabhaee to the Maharaj, and presented to the Surkar the lukhotas (sealed letters) which he had given to me for the purpose of being delivered to the Surkar. Those papers will be translated. "Then bring Chandabhaee." Thus it was ordered. Upon this I have presented Chandabhaee before the Surkar. To this effect Suruff Ally Bohuree verbally spoke to the Surkar, which is written down this 22d Zilkad (corresponding with the 18th February 1838).

(No. 3.)

TRANSLATION of a Paper in Mahratta; a verbal Communication made by *Chandabhaee Bohuree Surutkur*, viz.—

Supposed to be the Borie's Statement. { "Vujey Sing Gulla has been living at Panjein for seven years, Aboolla is his wife at Pundurpoor: these two, Bajeerao Gungadhur Shastree, and the Maharaj Surkar, all these had met together, and there the factory of Palmer Sahib Hydrabadwalla was made mention of, and the factories of Cole Sahib of Mysore, and of Baker Sahib, were also alluded to."

Supposed to be Remarks by his Highness. { "To this effect these things as tokens, in order that they might be recognised here, were communicated to him by Vujey Sing. As to this, while Bajerao and Gungadhur Shastree were at Pundurpoor, the Swaree from hence never went, nor are these things known; and who these, both Vujey Sing and his wife Aboolla, are, and of what place, has never been known here. The matter which the Bohuree spoke is written down. On the Bohuree being questioned how Vujey Sing maintained himself, he said that the Goojur people gave him food. This 22d Zilkad (corresponding with the 18th February 1838)."

(No. 4.)

TRANSLATION of a Paper in Mahratta, marked 1.

Shri.

THE object of writing this is, that Chandabhaee, who had been sent, becoming sick at Warree, returned. Know this. Now he is sent. He is sent in charge of two letters for you; read those letters, and know the contents. I have heard a report regarding you, that there is some disorder between you and the English. This I have heard of. Know this. After reading the letters, you should come. Show my letter to the English, and tell them, "he is the warehouse-keeper of our Sahib, if you do not permit me to go, a letter will be written to Hydrabad, and that will not be good." Do not you be afraid for money. Treat Bohuree Chandabhaee with great hospitality. Suvant 1894, Poush-sood 14th (9th January 1838).

(No. 5.)

TRANSLATION of a Paper in Mahratta, marked 2.

Shri.

THE object of writing this is, that I had sent Chandabhaee, who becoming sick at Waree, returned. Know this. He is again sent. He is sent in charge of two letters for you; read those letters, and know the contents. Do you come soon. I understand that there

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Acting Resident at
Sattara to the
Secretary to
Government,
5 March 1838.

there is some disorder between you and the English; do not be fearful for that. After showing my letter to the English, do you come; unless you come, it will not do. If you do not come there will be a quarrel between you and myself. In order that this may be known, Chandabhaee is sent; treat him hospitably, and give for expenses whatever he wants. If you do not come, I will write to Hydrabad; this will not be good. Do not be afraid for money. What more should be written? Suvunt 1894, 14th Poush-sood (9th January 1838).

(No. 6.)

TRANSLATION of a Paper in Mahratta, marked 1.

Shri.

AT blessed and fortunate Sattara, the auspicious place, to the receptacle of all the good qualities, the master of all the sciences, one worthy to be revered by kings, the powerful lamp of courts, the protector of birds, the bestower of food to the hungry, the lake for the thirsty, the cherisher of the Bramins and cows, one qualified in every business more and more day after day, who is worthy of being revered by all great kings, the fivefold-majestic Shahoo Raja Sattarakur, may he live long! From the fortunate part of Goa and Panjun writes Thakoor Vujey Sing Ghela, who offers his salutations. The object of writing this is, that on the day I came from Hydrabad a meeting took place between you and myself. The meeting took place in the house of Set Nurseedass and on the rivulet. Know this. And the object of writing this is, that I have had a meeting with Ambola, upon which I have sent Chandabhaee; therefore on reading this letter, you should come here. Taking with you your retinue, as well as Nurseedass and Ambadass, and taking with you the Bramin of Nurseedass the Sunt Bawa, who is in the temple of Ramchundurjee; do you come. Bring your retinue, the elephants and palkee, and Appa Neepankur. Take * that of the Company Ingrez and come, and bring Chintamun Rao, and whatever you require for expenses take from Nurseedass. Tell Kaka to give for expenses; I am able to repay it. Treat Chandabhaee hospitably, and consider him as if he was myself. Give Chandabhaee for expenses whatever he wants; he is mine. Suvunt 1894, Kartick Vud 9th, Thursday † (21st November 1837).

(No. 7.)

TRANSLATION of a Paper, partly in Guzerattee and partly in Mahratta, marked 2.

Shri.

AT blessed and fortunate Sattara, the auspicious place, to a prince shining with splendour from every quality, the fivefold-majestic the Raja Shahoo Sattarkur, may he live long! To him from fortunate Goa writes Thakoor Vujeysing Ghela, whose salutation should be accepted. Further, the object of writing this is, that since I sent Bohuree Chandabhaee it is a long time; till now no answer has come. What is this? I suppose he has set out. I am waiting for him; therefore as soon as you see this letter, set out and come. As regards anything have no apprehension. On your arrival here, you and I will go to Mysore. Do not be afraid as regards expenses. Do you come, bringing Chandabhaee. On your arrival I and you will go together. Do not be apprehensive for expenses consequent on going to Mysore; whatever may be required for expenses take from Nurseedas. Give Chandabhaee whatever he wants. If you do not come I will write to the English: this will not be good, and this will not be creditable; from that a dispute will arise. You have plunged into a well and have held the rope in your hand. If you come the business will succeed, which will be creditable to you: be aware of this and come. If you do not come, attend to what Candabhaee may communicate verbally. What more should be written? Considering what little is written as much pay attention. You are all-knowing; write any commissions. Treat the Bohuree hospitably. Suvunt 1894, Kartikvud 10th (22d November 1838).

(No. 8.)

TRANSLATION of a Yad (No. 45) from the Acting Resident to his Highness the Raja of Sattara; dated 18th February 1838.

A YAD from the Maharaj Surkar (No. 195), of the 18th February, has come, together with copies of papers, and forwarding Chanda Bohuree here. As to this, by listening to those persons who invent stories, no inquiry is made here. If it appears to the Maharaj Surkar that the Bohuree has made a fabrication, it belongs to the Maharaj Surkar to try him; the Chuprasee who came in charge of the yad has therefore been directed to take back the Bohuree to the Maharaj Surkar.

* So in the original.

† Tuesday.

(No. 9.)

SATTARA
PAPERS.

TRANSLATION of a Yad (No. 196) from his Highness the Raja of Sattara to the Acting Resident, dated 23d Zilkad (corresponding with the 19th February 1838).

Letter from the
Acting Resident
at Sattara to the
Secretary to
Government,
5 March 1838.

A YAD (No. 45) has come from the British Government, in which it is stated that Chandabhaee is sent back, and that, if it appears to the Maharaj Surkar that the Bohuree has invented a false story, let an inquiry be made. As to this, the circumstances relating to this have already been written before. That the Bohuree has done it, there is no such document. As to this, in the first instance, when this was inquired into, whatever matter the Bohuree mentioned has been written and communicated, and the name of the writer of the letters is written in the copies. As to this, the Bohuree names persons in a foreign jurisdiction; how can this be inquired into here? Therefore, as regards the Bohuree, whatever is to be done, let it be done by the British Government. Such people bund (seditious) and others were formerly sent there (to the Residency); accordingly, this Bohuree is also sent there (to the Residency).

(No. 10.)

TRANSLATION of the Examination of Chandabhaee Bohuree.

Q. STATE your name, the place of your residence, and what profession you follow?—

A. My name is Chandabhaee Vulud Esabhaee Bohuree; my house was at Surat, which has now been burnt down; I sell English goods, clothes, and other articles, at every place; for four years I have been in the habit of taking and selling them at Goa.

State the circumstances under which you have been seized and sent here (to the Residency) by the Sattarkur Maharaj?—Thakoor Vujeysing Gela Bhat, inhabitant of Kotiana, which is in Kattywar, now lives at Goa, in a temple of Maha Luxmee. He has lived there during the four years I have been in the habit of visiting Goa. He said to me, "There is an intimate friendship between the Maharaj of Sattara and myself. In the house of Nurseedass Sowkar, who is at Sattara, I took up my abode when coming from Hyderabad. The Maharaj came there alone. I was within the house where Nurseedass brought the Maharaj. I met him. Then the Maharaj asked me if I was alone, or was accompanied by my family. Then Nurseedass said, 'Abola, wife of the Bhat, may be in your purgannas; inquire about her.' Then the Maharaj issued instructions into the purgannas. Then Abola was discovered at Pundurpore. Then the Maharaj and myself went to Pundurpore and there met Abola. This is the cause of the friendship between the Maharaj and myself. Regarding this very fact I will give letters to the Maharaj: take them to Sattara, and deliver them to the Maharaj." So he told me. Having brought those letters, I delivered them at Sattara into the hands of the Maharaj; then the Maharaj kept those papers with him. He did not read them in my presence, and told me to meet him the next day at 10 o'clock. Afterwards, on the following day, I went into the dewan-khana upstairs, where I had a meeting the previous day, and met him. Then the Maharaj said, "We do not know him to whom the letters belong, therefore we will send these papers and you to the bungalow (Residency)." So he said; and he made his Karkoon take my zubanee in writing, on which there is not my signature. On Sunday, having given a Sepoy with me, he sent me to the bungalow to the Sahib. The Sahib sent me back. Afterwards I was kept in confinement for three days in the warra of the Seenaputty; on Wednesday I was sent (again) to the bungalow with a Sepoy.

State when you became acquainted with the Bhat, and in what manner?—I was not previously acquainted with the Bhat. During the four years I have been in the habit of visiting Goa I was a little acquainted with him. For one year he used to come daily to my shop, and I also used to go to his house; by reason of this a close acquaintance was contracted. He owes me some 50 or 100 rupees; I owe him nothing.

Did or did not the Bhat read to you at Goa these papers which he wrote?—He read the papers to me.

State what is the substance of those papers?—"There is friendship between the Maharaj and my Abola, therefore I call the Maharaj here. Abola will not come with me. When the Maharaj comes here, he will make an arrangement; then taking her, we will go to Mysore. Therefore positively take the papers, and deliver them to the Maharaj." Thus he said. Upon this, having brought the papers, I gave them to the Maharaj.

Did you believe the statement of the Bhat, that at his call the Maharaj would go to Goa; state this?—As I believed his statement, I brought the papers.

Is that Bhat mad?—I did not at all conceive that Bhat to be deranged. He speaks of high things; from this I did not believe him to be mad.

Dated 3 March 1838.

(signed in my own handwriting)

Chandabhaee.

(True Translations.)

(signed)

C. Ovens, Acting Resident.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Minute by the
Governor.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Board.

I CONCUR with the Acting Resident in the view he has taken of this case, and think no inquiry called for, and that the Bohuree should be released.

(signed) *Robert Grant.*

Letter from the
Secretary to
Government to the
Acting Resident
at Sattara,
31 May 1838.

LETTER from the Secretary to Government to the Acting Resident at *Sattara*, dated Bombay Castle, 31 May 1838.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 5th March last, with its enclosures, and to acquaint you that the Right honourable the Governor in Council concurs in the view which you have taken of the case now reported, and is of opinion that no inquiry is called for.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

Letter from the
Acting Resident
at Sattara to the
Secretary to
Government,
4 January 1839.

LETTER from the Acting Resident at *Sattara* to the Secretary to Government, dated Sattara Residency, 4 January 1839.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to request that you will have the goodness to lay before the Honourable the Governor in Council the annexed translation of a yad (No. 117), under date the 4th November last, received from the Raja of Sattara, on the subject of an inquiry stated to be carrying on by his Highness, regarding certain forged papers said to have been found here.

2. It will be seen that it is stated in this yad, that "on the completion of the inquiry, copies of them (the papers), together with a yad, will be forwarded, that the matter may be known to the British Government;" but as no further communication has yet been made to me on this subject, I have thought it advisable to lay this, in its present state, before Government.

3. I have not been able to obtain any precise information as to the nature of these papers. Considerable importance, however, appears to be attached to them, and I believe the design is to implicate certain officers of the British Government in this forgery, and to endeavour to prove thereby, that the whole of the accusations now pending against the Raja are the result of a plot against his Highness.

4. I have reason to know, also, that copies of the papers connected with this inquiry, as it is called, have been sent to Dr. Milne at Bombay, through the medium of the Karkoon, Rungoba, and that translations of them are to be prepared there, in order to serve certain ulterior purposes of the Raja and his advisers.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. Ovans,* Resident at Sattara.

ENCLOSURE.

TRANSLATION of a Yad (No. 117) from his Highness the Raja of *Sattara* to the Resident. Soor Sun Tissa Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf, dated 15 Shaban, or 4 November 1838.

Low, fabricating, and calumnious people connected with the Surkaree-karkhana, having forged papers, put on them the Surkar's khasa-siccas (seals), and having taken them out from the Jamdar-khana, and committed thefts in the Jawaheer-khana, and occasioned other losses, of which information having been obtained, some of the letters, with the siccas (seals) themselves on them, were found. As to how many others, and what have been made, an inquiry is in progress. On the completion of the inquiry, copies of them, together with a yad, will be forwarded, that the matter may be known to the British Government. That an inquiry is now going on may be known, this yad is sent.

(True Translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans,* Resident at Sattara.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Board.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

COPY of this letter may be sent to the Governor-general of India. It is very probable that this is a fresh intrigue, entered into with the view of aiding in the Raja's defence. He will say the documents that have come into our possession are forged, and instance the papers herein alluded to as proof. This is, however, mere conjecture on my part.

Minute by the
Governor.

(signed) *J. Farish.*
G. W. Anderson.
J. A. Dunlop.

LETTER from the Secretary to Government to the Secretary with the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, dated Bombay Castle, 29 January 1839.

Letter from the
Secretary to
Government to the
Secretary with the
Governor-general
of India,
29 January 1839.

Sir,

1. I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of being submitted to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a letter from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 4th instant (No. 1), forwarding translation of a yad addressed to that officer by his Highness the Raja of Sattara, on the subject of an inquiry stated to be carrying on by his Highness, regarding certain forged papers said to have been found at that place.

2. In forwarding the above communication, I am desired to observe that, in the opinion of this government, it is very probable that this is a fresh intrigue entered into with the view of aiding in the Raja's defence.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

LETTER from the Acting Resident at Sattara to the Secretary to Government, dated Sattara Residency, 26 January 1839.

Letter from the
Acting Resident at
Sattara to the
Secretary to
Government,
26 January 1839.

(Secret Department.)

Sir,

1. I HAD the honour to submit, for the information of Government, with my letter in this department (No. 1), under date the 4th instant, a yad received from the Raja of Sattara, on the subject of an inquiry stated to be in progress by his Highness, as to certain forged papers said to have been discovered here.

2. It was stated in that yad that, on the completion of this inquiry, further information would be afforded; but, as no further communication has been made to me on this subject, I deem it advisable to request that you will have the goodness to lay before the Honourable the Governor in Council the translations of the papers noted in the annexed list, which will, I trust, serve to throw some light on the present aspect of this intricate business.

3. As regards these accompaniments, the first in importance is the Translation marked No. 1, which I am given to understand is one of the papers said to be forged, the original of which has fallen into my hands. This paper is stamped with the seal and mortub now used by the Raja of Sattara; and were it not that it is dated in November 1836, when the plot for seducing the native troops had been detected and inquired into, it would certainly have had every appearance of being a genuine document.

4. As it is, the contents of this paper correspond in a remarkable manner with the information elicited by the inquiry just alluded to, and the substance of it is well calculated to make an impression on the minds of the native soldiery; for specious reasons are given in it why they should prove faithless to their employers, the English, and the rewards most tempting to a native of India are held out to them; viz. increased pay and lands in hereditary enam.

5. The Translation No. 2 is the deposition, taken before me, of the person through whom the document No. 1 was obtained. It will be seen by this deposition, that this paper was shown to Ballajee Punt Nattoo some months ago, who then mentioned the circumstance to me, adding, that the date was suspicious; and being fearful that it might be one of the many plots then in agitation here for misleading me, and for throwing doubt on the genuine papers already in my possession, I declined to receive it.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Acting Resident
at Sattara to the
Secretary to
Government,
26 January 1839.

6. My attention, however, being again directed to the subject by the Raja's yad, and by the letters of the Bombay agents, I made inquiry for this paper, and as it still remained in the hands of my informant, it was given up to me, and the statement now forwarded to Government was also taken from him.

7. As regards this statement, it is only necessary to add that it is confirmed by Ballajee Punt Nattoo, and that Wisswanath Bhow Purvoo, the person mentioned herein as having brought this letter to my informant, is a confidential Karkoon in his Highness's employment, and is now in confinement on a charge of being implicated in these forgeries.

8. From the Raja's yad, and from the extracts from the letters of the Karkoon Rungoba above adverted to, it appears to be the intention of his Highness to endeavour to prove that these papers were forged at the suggestion and by the concurrence of the officers of the British Government (meaning thereby, I believe, the late Resident, Colonel Lodwick and the Native Agent, Ballajee Punt Kibbey), in order that a charge of treason might be fixed upon his Highness, in consequence of the boundary dispute and other grievances; and it is also stated, or rather suggested, by Rungoba, that this affair and that of Captain Durack's must be one and the same; thus proving the existence of a conspiracy against his Highness.

9. It is certainly a curious coincidence, that the principal agents in this affair (viz. Bhow Leley and Hybutrao Bulwunt Tofkaney, otherwise called Hybutrao Shikarkhany) are the same persons who opened the negotiation with Captain Durack, and who promised to bring him certain treasonable papers against his Highness; and what has now occurred goes far to prove what was stated by me in the 5th paragraph of my report to Government, of the 27th September 1837, on Bhow Leley's case, that my conviction was that certain treasonable papers were known by him to be really in existence.

10. As far as my information at present goes, the following persons, viz. Bhow Leley, Hybutrao Bulwunt Tofkhaney, Ana Sindkur (otherwise called Atmaram Luksmun), Wisswanath Purvoo, and a youth called Gunputrao Kibbey, a nephew of the Native Agent of this Residency, are said by the Raja to be the parties concerned in these forgeries. These are all, I believe, with the exception of Wiswanath Purvoo, men of the worst character; and, unless any other confidential agents of his Highness are also implicated, it is impossible to conceive how such persons could have got possession of the Raja's seals, as stated by his Highness.

11. The general impression here, I believe, is, either that these papers are genuine, as stated in the deposition No. 2, and that they were antedated, as is sometimes the custom in such cases, to serve when a proper time arrived; or if forgeries, that the Raja is cognizant of the scheme, and meant to use these papers to prove a conspiracy against him, or to throw suspicion on any other similar documents that may have fallen into the hands of the British Government.

12. It will be seen by the extracts from the letter from the Karkoon Rungoba, in Bombay, marked No. 16 of these accompaniments, that some of these papers, with the seals attached, had been taken to Bombay by Hybutrao Shikarkhany, who was one of his Highness's agents employed at the Presidency, and that these papers were left by Hybutrao with Nana Goorow, otherwise called Nanling bin Gunling Lingaet, at Mahim, for a debt due to that person.

13. One of these papers, marked No. 17, is in the form of a rajputr, or order from the Raja of Sattara, addressed to Hybutrao Bulwunt Tofkhana, authorising him to enter into engagements with those who may be serviceable in expelling the English, and that such engagements will be ratified on the part of the Hoozoor; and this letter bears the same date as the paper forming No. 1 of these accompaniments, viz. 21st November 1836.

14. This letter, together with two other blank papers (dowl*), appear to bear the sicca and mortub of the Raja of Sattara, and they must have been supposed to be genuine in Bombay by the persons with whom they were deposited, or they would certainly not have been received as a pledge for the money due to them by Hybutrao; and from this, I think, it will be evident, that the inferior agents of his Highness had evidently other objects in view in Bombay than merely to communicate

* *Dowl*, literally means form, shape, &c., but is here used to signify papers sealed and signed, leaving the rest blank, to be filled up as occasion may require.

municate with Dr. Milne, or to obtain information as to the discussions between his Highness and the British Government.

15. By the extract No. 24, from a letter from the Karkoon, Rungoba, and its accompaniments, it will be found that after the despatch of the papers alluded to in the above three paragraphs, some more papers are said to have been discovered in the house of the Goorow at Mahim. One of these (No. 25) appears to be a letter from Atmaram Luksmun (Ana Sindkur) addressed to the Raja, stating that he had determined not to give up these papers to the English Government, but that, on receiving a promise of safety, he would repair to the Hoozoor (Sattara). The other two letters (Nos. 26 and 27) are supposed by Rungoba to be letters from Gunputrao Kibbey. These letters are to the address of Atmaram Luksmun; and even if they are from Gunputra, prove nothing, for their contents are unimportant.

16. This Gunputrao Kibbey is a dissolute youth of about 20 years of age, and has long been associated with Ana Sindkur and other bad characters. He is not under control, nor does he attend to the advice of his uncle, Ballajee Punt Kibbey, the native agent of this Residency, and he is the last person who could have been chosen for any affair of this nature. It is evident, indeed, that his name is only used to endeavour to implicate his uncle, who, from his having proved himself faithful to the British Government during the late discussions, has now become obnoxious to the Raja, whose aim is, if possible, to effect his ruin.

17. In conclusion, I trust I may be permitted to call the attention of Government to the following points of this case, viz.—

First. That these documents, whether true or false, were framed at Sattara, and that some of them were taken by Hybutrao Bulwunt, one of his Highness's emissaries, to Bombay.

Second. That two of the agents engaged in this affair (viz. Bhow Leley and Hybutrao) are the same persons who voluntarily came forward, as far back as June 1837, with offers to produce certain treasonable papers to Captain Durack.

Third. That though Bhow Leley deposed, in June 1837, before the Raja, as to Captain Durack's communication, yet that he then said nothing of these papers; and in a subsequent deposition before the Acting Resident, dated 1st December 1837, he stated that he went to Poona for the purpose of having papers forged, but that he did not effect his object.

Fourth. That it may be inferred from these extracts from Rungoba's letters that he had received some intimation from Hybutrao some time back, of these treasonable papers being in Bombay, and that he advised him to communicate personally with the Raja on the subject; and the great anxiety displayed by Rungoba throughout this affair, and the suggestions thrown out by him as to the particular kind of evidence to be taken by the Raja, seem to prove his doubts as to these papers being really forgeries as alleged.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident.

LIST OF ACCOMPANIMENTS.

No. 1. Translation of a Paper purporting to be a Letter from the Raja of Sattara to the Hindoo Sepoys and Umuldars in the service of the British Government, under date the 21st November 1836.

No. 2. Ditto of the Deposition of _____, taken before the Resident at Sattara, under date the 25th January 1839.

No. 3. Ditto of an Extract from copy of a Letter from Rungoba, one of the agents of the Raja of Sattara at Bombay, to the address of his Highness, under date the 12th November 1838.

No. 4. Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto, under date the 15th November 1838.

No. 5. Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto, under date the 17th November 1838.

No. 6. Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto, under date the 21st November 1838.

No. 7. Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto, under date the 22d November 1838.

No. 8. Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto, under date the 25th November 1838.

No. 9. Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto, under date the 2d December 1838.

No. 10. Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto, under date the 4th December 1838.

No. 11. Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto, under date the 9th December 1838.

No. 12. Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto, under date the 12th December 1838.

No. 13. Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto, under date the 13th December 1838.

No. 14. Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto, under date the 13th December 1838.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Acting Resident at
Sattara to the
Secretary to
Government,
26 January 1839.

- No. 15. Translation of an Extract from copy of a Letter from Rungoba, one of the agents of the Raja of Sattara at Bombay, to the address of his Highness, under date the 17th December 1838.
- No. 16. Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto, under date the 4th January 1839.
- No. 17. Ditto of copy of a Paper, purporting to be a letter from the Raja of Sattara to Hybutrao Bulwunt Tofkhaney, under date the 21st November 1836.
- No. 18. Ditto of copy of a Paper, purporting to be a letter from Hybutrao Bulwunt Shikarkhaney to Nana Goorow, under date the 12th November 1838.
- No. 19. Ditto of copy of a blank Paper, stamped with a sicca and mortub (dowl).
- No. 20. Ditto of copy of a blank Paper, stamped with a sicca and mortub (dowl).
- No. 21. Ditto of copy of a blank Paper, but having the signature of Atmaram Luksumun attached (dowl).
- No. 22. Ditto of copy of a Paper, stated to be a receipt passed by Lukshmun Ballajee Kaundey to the Raja of Sattara, under date the 1st January 1839.
- No. 23. Ditto of copy of a Paper, stated to be a receipt passed by Nanling bin Gunling Goorow Lungaet to the Raja of Sattara, under date the 30th December 1838.
- No. 24. Ditto of an Extract from copy of a Letter from Rungooba to the address of the Raja of Sattara, under date the 15th January 1839.
- No. 25. Translation of copy of a Paper, purporting to be a letter from Atmaram Luksumun, Deshpundey of Turuf Hirdus Mawul, to the address of the Raja of Sattara, dated 15th Rumzan (no year).
- No. 26. Ditto of copy of a Paper, purporting to be an anonymous letter addressed to Atmaram Luksumun, under date the 1st March 1838.
- No. 27. Ditto of copy of a Paper, purporting to be an anonymous letter addressed to Anna Sindkur, under date the 4th March 1838.

Sattara Residency,
26 January 1839.

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident.

(No. 1.)

TRANSLATION of a Paper in Mahratta.

[Sicca, or large Seal.]

Swastre Shre Raja Bhyshuk Sukey 173. Doormookhee Nam Suvunt Surey, the 13th of Kartik Buhool, Monday. Born in the race of Kshutrees, Shri Raja Prutap Sinku Chutruputree Swamee, hereby commands all the Sepoys and Umuldars, being Hindoos, belonging to pultans of the English, to wit. Though Hindoos, you, to make out the time, entered the service of the English people, and having distinguished yourselves as soldiers, with extreme effort introduced the English authority; but it has not been done right. Though we are born of the race of Hindoos, we have extirpated the (our) religion; to this it amounts. Therefore, without thinking of any imputation of perfidy, you should join the Sirdars of the Hoozoor and restore the (our) religion. As to your conceiving (this) to be perfidious, the English people reside in the raj (dominions) of the Hindoos as servants, and the English, mixing themselves up in war, effect the overthrow of the same Sirdar, and again take possession of his raj as his former servants. This is a very great injustice done. They cannot be punished by the same stratagem without you. When they are punished, perpetual enams, hereditary privileges, and jageers being obtained, you will enjoy comfort, therefore whoever may be the white people belonging to the pultans respectively should be punished by those forming those pultans, and they should muster themselves under the Sirdars of the Hoozoor, when you will get, for the present, from the Sirdars your emoluments greater by a fourth to what they may formerly have been; subsequently, enams will be granted hereditarily from the Hoozoor. Know this. Date 11th Shaban (corresponding with the 21st November 1836). Chu-Chu-Chu.

[Mortub, or small Seal.]

(No. 2.)

TRANSLATION of the Interrogation of ———, under date the 25th January 1839.

Q. STATE how the paper now shown to you fell into your hands?—A. This paper was given to me by Wishwanath Bhow Purboo, and he said, "This paper is (one of) the papers which were made by the Maharaj before the seizure of Govind Row, and which remained in consequence of the seizure of Govind Row. The Maharaj is now to imprison me, therefore do you show this paper to the Sahib, and protect me if possible." Having said so to me, he gave it to me in the month of Asvin Sukey, 1760 (September-October 1838); which paper I showed to Ballajee Punt Nattoo, who said at that time, "This paper is of no use to us." Saying so, he returned it. I was to have returned that paper to Wishwanath Bhow; but just then he was imprisoned by the Maharaj, consequently it remained with me. Regarding which Ballajee Punt Nattoo lately said to me, "Have you, or have you not, any copy of the paper which you showed me?" So he asked me. Then I said that I had the original paper itself. Upon this he lately asked for the paper, in the month of Poush (December-January), consequently I made it over to him. This is the same paper.

Signed in my own handwriting.

Dated the 25th January 1839.

(No. 3.)

TRANSLATION of Extract from Copies of Letters from *Rungoba*, one of the Agents of the Raja of Sattara, in Bombay, addressed to his Highness, under date the 12th November 1838.

Letter from the
Acting Resident at
Sattara to the
Secretary to
Government,
26 January 1839.

IN order to take Hybutrao Bulwunt Shikarkhaney to the Hoozoor, Manajee Daney came. In order to enable them to go by the Nagootna Bunder, I gave five rupees for boat-hire, and eight rupees for road expense, being in all 13 rupees. The Daney taking Hybutrao, left Bombay this morning: he went by the way of Nuhur (Mahableshtwer). An order in reply, communicating his arrival at Hoozoor, is requested. At the time of his departure he said, in the presence of the Mundullee, "If a meeting secretly take place between myself and the Surkar, I will humbly represent everything," and so forth he said, therefore I have written this supplication.

Thus, composed of three paragraphs, I have written an humble petition. Here a bazar report is heard of, that, out of opposition to the British Government, the Maharaj Surkar has hitherto committed treason, regarding which no substantial proof was found which has now been discovered: thus numerous people say. Upon making an inquiry about this (it appears that) a report is prevailing amongst Sahibloks, that, as regards the enmity evinced to the Maharaj Surkar by those who are so disposed, substantial proofs, with documents, are said to have been found by the Maharaj Surkar; and as the Maharaj Surkar is most mighty and religiously meritorious, everything has been and will be brought about. Thus it having been said by a certain person, I have written this humble petition; and, out of the orders I have received from the Surkar, I have explained part of the matter to the Sahib, and part remains to be explained, which, too, I will explain to-day. I have omitted to report this to the Surkar. After extracting its substance, a delay occurred in sending that yad to Calcutta: I will shortly write replies to the same. The time is final. After paying more serious attention, it must be done regularly. I have written this supplication from my narrow understanding; be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 4.)

Under date the 15th November 1838.

(After compliments.)—HERE is a bazar report that the British Government has found documents of substantial proof regarding the treasonable affair, and some say that the Maharaj Surkar has discovered documents or substantial proofs of fabricating people newly forged, but the matter is not accurately known, and during the last seven or eight days no order has come; from which I have no quietude; consequently, setting aside the writing of an humble petition, at length I have written (this) supplication.

(No. 5.)

Under date the 17th November 1838.

(After compliments.)—THE zukhota, containing an order of the Surkar, under date the 11th November, arrived yesterday. I immediately went (to Dr. Milne), taking with me, in order to explain it, the yad sent to the Resident Sahib, stating that fabricating people, having seduced the Jamdar, and having taken out the Surkar-khana siccas, had forged papers, and had committed a theft in the Juwaheer-khana, and occasioned other losses, on which subject an inquiry was going on; but in consequence of there being some strangers, I refrained from explaining it. I will explain the whole to-day and write an humble petition. It has been very excellently done that a yad was sent to the Resident, and this affair, I suppose, may be the same as that concerning Durack Sahib and the Leley. In short, through the blessing of Shree Jugdumba, the Koolswamee, and Shree Swamee, this fabrication has, with the evidence, been found out. This is a thing of great moment. Those who are charged are servants of the Surkar, and their friends are servants of the British Government. If their documents can be discovered with those who stand charged, it will be very good. I have written an humble petition which has occurred to me.

(No. 6.)

Under date the 21st November 1838.

(After compliments.)—As to the order of the 10th November of the present year, and copy sent of the yad of the 4th November (No. 117), delivered to the Resident by the Surkar, I communicated that matter to Mr. John Milne Sahib, Bahadoor; afterwards, I again explained the matter fully yesterday, in the presence of the friend. Then the Sahib was extremely gratified, and offered his best obeisance. The substance of what he

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Acting Resident at
Sattara to the
Secretary to
Government,
26 January 1839.

said is, "With whom and in what manner did this fabrication first originate? By seducing the Jamdar and taking out the siccas they were used on papers newly forged. This should be ascertained from himself with great care, as to what document of the Nattoo, the Kibbey, and other British Kamgars is in this affair, or whether it was merely a verbal communication, or whether this has been created by any one else. After fully inquiring into this and taking zubanees, copies should be sent here, and thereafter making copies, the yad which may go to the Resident (should state that) through the Bombay Council they should go to his Lordship in Bengal, and afterwards they should be forwarded to the Court of Directors in England. To this effect letters, one to the Bombay Governor, one to the Lord, and one to the Court of Directors, being three letters, should be written and given to the Resident, and copies thereof should come here, so that I may send them privately to Calcutta and England. I will also make a previous intimation." Thus he said.

(No. 7.)

Under date the 22d November 1838.

1. (After compliments.)—I HAVE received two lakhotas containing orders, under date the 17th and 18th November, the contents of which I communicated to Mr. John Milne Sahib, Bahadoor. The replies returned by him are:

"On the arrival of Hybutrao here, when an inquiry has taken place, copies of all the papers, in order that the matter may be fully understood, will be forwarded. As regards this, the substance has already been written before. As there is nothing on this (our) part, you need not be apprehensive regarding this." Thus it is ordered. As regards this the points are:

1st. In this affair, a document of the Nattoo, Kibbey, and others, will be discovered in the hands of these fabricators: so I think. Therefore if in this case papers be found out, it would be very useful.

2d. Those who have done such deeds, have not done so without the instigation of some one, or without the love of money. This is certain. Therefore, after obtaining terms for doing them good in future, they may have received a document. That this should be got hold of is excellent. If such should not happen, they should state upon oath what may be true. When they make that statement, substantial witnesses, being creditable persons, should be present. This step should be first taken.

3d. Some one observed, that "as the sentries are servants of the British Government, in the same way these are servants of the Maharaj Surkar." Upon this, I answered thus:—"There are answers to this which I will give, if they be attended to with the principles of justice; if not, the whole is an oppression." After this, being told to give what answer there was, I replied thus:—"The British Government made fabricating people get up a false accusation, but there is no document of the Maharaj Surkar, nor has such been the practice from former times. When the Peshwa was his servant, then, by forming a political intrigue, he should have put him in confinement and ruled his own raj. Though he had such right, he did not do it. Now, after gaining the friendship of the British Government without longing after the raj, and without being influenced by avarice, he took what was given for his comfort and dignity. Knowing that he had the right over the whole of the raj, what Elphinstone Sahib did, he (the Raja) has conformed to. In consequence of an interruption being raised in this, written communications went several times to the Resident. No answer could be got. In violation of established practice on the part of the Governor in Council, the agent also began to conduct himself, therefore an intimation was made that advocates would be sent to England and Calcutta. Upon this, and because as to the dispute about the boundary and the questions regarding the Jagheedars, &c., which were raised, the Maharaj had good documents to aid in this representation, a false charge of treason was got up, and Durack Sahib made the Leley and others forge papers, and gave a letter under his own signature. When there are such documents, if it be said unreasonably out of perverseness, there can be no remedy. If the British Government possesses any such document of the Maharaj Surkar, show it. That even is not shown. The inquiry to be made is instituted without making any communication, and zubanees, just as are liked, are taken. As to them, when a confronting takes place, the Nattoo and the Kibbey wrote as they like. 'I, from fear, put my signature.' So it will be (said). And the Maharaj maintained a proceeding regularly thus. As the Governor would not hear, permission from Calcutta was procured, and getting what was the true case prepared by the hand of Milne Sahib, he sent it through the Governor in Council to Calcutta and England, and whatsoever people were demanded were made over. And even now, when the papers were discovered, a yad was first sent to the Resident. He does nothing clandestinely."

He was then convinced, and the Maharaj Surkar is highly of a propitious fortune. Besides this, the doctor, who is versed in the principles of equity, has been found. Thus he spoke in various ways. He spoke in behalf of the Company, and the doctor Sahib made me speak and convince him. Such circumstances passed on the day before yesterday, which I have written for information.

4th. That Annundrao, writer, Pandoo Kotaree, and Durack Sahib, were also concerned in this affair, a yad, under date the 3d November 1837, of three paragraphs, was given in by

by Seetaram Gopal Khurseekur. The original itself was formerly transmitted to the Hoozoor, of which a copy likewise is now sent in the service. He must have documentary proofs. So I think.

5th. What sum of money was given by the British Kamgars, whether it was given in ready cash or how it happened; this point should also be included in the inquiry; so the Sahib said.

3. I read to the Sahib the matter written about Gomantuk (Goa), upon which the Sahib replied thus:—"We possess substantial proof about this, and the witnesses too are substantial, such as may suffice for Calcutta, England, and Bombay; and the letters which they wrote on this case to his Lordship were formerly despatched. Any fabrication which may be got up there should be watched. Every thing will of itself be warded off." So he said.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Acting Resident at
Sattara to the
Secretary to
Government,
26 January 1839.

(No. 8.)

Under date the 25th November 1838.

AND the Sahib said, "These fabricating people must have with them, for the most part, documents from the Nattoo and the Kibbey; so I think. Consequently, without using any harshness in making the inquiry, by means of caution the whole of the purport may be developed, and it may be got hold of together with the document. This the Maharaj Surkar will fully have in view; but let a hint be given on my part; for these are fabricating people, their statements cannot be credited. This is one thing; the other is, they are your own servants. Such things will appear to the world, therefore attention should be fully paid. This will correspond with the document of Durack Sahib." So it appears.

(No. 9.)

Under date the 2d December 1838.

6. "COPIES of the papers which may be of such a delicate nature as not to be made known at present are about to come. Those papers, however, must go England; which only, if it be the wish of the Surkar that they should be kept secret, will be so kept. Whether they should be secretly despatched to both the quarters should be made known." (So) he said.

7. "Documents of the Kamgars of the British Government and others may have been found out. Consequently, considering them to be of a delicate nature, if any objection has been conceived, how can they, the authors, be trumpeted forth throughout the world? First, I brought home to them a false act regarding the Leley and Durack Sahib, consequently those people have been subject to difficulty. There are numerous such things, but a written communication may come from the Surkar. I will act after prudent consideration." Thus he said.

(No. 10.)

Under date the 4th December 1838.

(After compliments.)

IN the second paragraph of the order of the 30th November, it is ordered thus:—"Just as you have written, means are in progress; only that which you have written remains to be discovered." Thus it is ordered. As to this, without using any harshness towards the prisoners, measures are going on on the part of the Surkar to lay hand upon all the documents. But Ballajee Kasi Kibbey was directed by the Surkar to communicate (certain) matters to the Resident, Lodwick Sahib. Afterwards, the Kibbey having reported to the Resident the communication of the Surkar, and having recapitulated the questions proposed by the Surkar and the tenor of the Resident's intimation, wrote replies, in which the substance of the third and sixth paragraphs is thus:—"It is necessary to attach more filth (myle) to filth, then that filth comes off; and where there is karbhar (state business), it is difficult to remove doubts in spite of every assumption. Doubts constantly arise, and will arise, and will also be removed." Embodying such things in those paragraphs, and five paragraphs of queries, and nine of the replies given by the Sahib to this effect, a letter from the Kibbey to the Surkar, under date the 19th March 1836, Chytru-sood 1st, in his own handwriting, has come from Nuhur (Mahablashwur) to the Hoozoor. As to this, to attach filth to a dowlut is to give rise to some dispute; and although the dispute about the boundary line, and peevish complaints against Jagheerdars were raised, still it being understood that to discuss this the Surkar had substantial documents, a treasonable affair was wanted to agree with the fifth Article (of the Treaty), then this affair was got up. But in the written communication sent to the Surkar regarding the conversation of the Resident, whilst there was good understanding existing, this document was pledged, of which they may not be sensible. After this there must be letters to Anna Sindkur from the Kibbey's nephew, Gunputrao, who was in the closest friendship with Anna. So I think. As to this, first, the Kibbey writes the letter, and afterwards meeting Anna, he introduces him to the Resident, Lodwick Sahib; therefore, with these forged papers, the document

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Acting Resident at
Sattara to the
Secretary to
Government,
26 January 1839.

of the Kibbey clearly corresponds, viz. a thing which is rather dirty, should be made more foul. Then, attaching treason as foulness, he caused these false papers to be counterfeited, to serve as documents in evidence to prove the treason, and the Sindkhur and others may have received (money) from him for expenses. All of which, on the inquiry taking place, will doubtless be contained in the zubanee. And in the case of Durack Sahib, the Leley was to have procured documents; the same design is established in this: so it appears positive such is the matter. As to this, I was perplexed for two or three days with thinking whether or not there was any document of the Kibbey and the Resident; in the meantime this paper came to my recollection. As to this, let the letter alluded to be taken and read, then the whole of the matter will be understood by the Khawund Surkar. Although they have given birth to this affair, now some persons speak to the contrary. As to this, being fully satisfied from the contents of this letter that such is the strong document, I have written this supplication, to request that, along with the copies of the forged papers which will be sent to the Resident Sahib, copy of the letter of Ballajee Punt Kibbey should be transmitted. Such having occurred to my judgment, I have written this humble petition from my narrow understanding. As to this, after ascertaining what is the opinion of the Moolsudees at the Hoozoor, it should be ordered to be done after mature consideration. What has occurred to me I have submitted.

(No. 11.)

Under date the 9th December, 1838.

BUT upon inquiry (it was said) "That Hybutrao was apprehended and sent from Bombay, was an act highly improper done by Rungoba: he has rendered himself liable to severe blame from the Surkar." Such threatening language is used to excite fear, such designing purposes are going on. I replied to the person who mentioned this matter: "The British Government and the Maharaj Surkar are not two. As to my having sent Hybutrao, he was a servant of the Surkar; it was right that he should go. Had he had recourse to any violent overbearing demeanour, a yad would have come and he would have been delivered up." He then rejoined: "There is severe displeasure against you." I then said: "On my being called by the Surkar, I will give the proper answer. To whatever master one is a servant, he will serve his own master. To take offence at, or be displeased with this, there can be no reason. In short, if for the sake of fabricating people, anger is stirred up, it is very good." (So) I observed. But in the name of the Surkar, most numerous means are going on, consequently precaution should be taken, and whatever is necessary should be done. This is my humble request. I will communicate to-day the above circumstance to the Sahib. Having just now understood it, I have written in the service. Fabrications of various sorts are in progression.

(No. 12.)

Under date the 12th December 1838.

3. THE order of the 4th December of the present year, and copies of the proceedings held regarding the persons who forged papers of a treasonable nature, and used the khasa siccas (seals), with a list of the same, expressly sent, arrived yesterday, and reached the servant at Bombay, as per list. I immediately went to the Sahib with the papers, and communicating the matter, read to him the order received. The friend also was present. Afterwards, the Sahib said, "I will, for the present, keep the matter secret, according to the Maharaj Surkar's order. Let there be no apprehension on the subject. Get the above papers received translated into English and explain them, so that, after fully understanding the case, I will give answers, which you should write and report." Thus he said. I will get the translations made, and explain them.

5. When the copies of the papers forged by Anna Sindkur, Hybutrao, and others, came, I had no opportunity to read them. I informed the Sahib of the papers and the bundles of copies. Afterwards I went to the Ghorpurey. When I returned in the evening, afterwards I went to one or two places where I had to go. There, at night, I sat and read all the papers; but I found no copies amongst them of notes received from Gunputrao. Whether Anna Sindkur has given them or not, or whether, in consequence of some measure, they have not been despatched, is not known. I, however, beg humbly, through my narrow understanding, to represent to the feet of the Khawund, that all those papers, after being translated from Hinduvee into English, and after being explained to the Sahib, are, according to the English rule, to be forwarded to both quarters: amongst which those notes are required. From the copies of those notes remaining behind, it would be just the same, as there is no document of the Maharaj Surkar; still they say that, from the zubanees of the sentries, &c., a suspicion has been entertained, in the same way, from these zubanees, it amounts to a suspicion that it has been done by the kamgars of the British Government. As those are servants to them belonging to the regiment, in the same manner these are servants of the Maharaj Surkar. There will be room for such assertion; and if, after such papers being discovered, they be not sent, it will be difficult to

to send them hereafter to both the quarters; and if they go afterwards (it will be said), they did not accompany the proceedings, and they now come. This is one thing. Such are the difficulties; consequently, if the documents of Gunputrao have been found for the purpose of despatching them, it is excellent; if not, there can be no remedy. "Without communicating it here, the whole of the proceeding should be kept secret, and before it could be transmitted to both the quarters, the new Governor is to come. On his arrival the whole should be made known." Such an order has come. Accordingly, it has been arranged; therefore, if there be any documents bearing on this, they should be ordered to be sent.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Acting Resident at
Sattara to the
Secretary to
Government,
26 January 1839.

(No. 13.)

Under date the 13th December 1838.

(After compliments.)

1. IN the written statement given by Hybutrao Bulwunt it is mentioned, that "the papers which were forged at Mahim, near Bombay, and upon which the siccas were used, are with his Bramin and Nana Goorow; I therefore communicated this matter to the Sahib, who said that he would try about this, and procure those papers." (So) he said. This effort was to have been made to-day; but it was understood yesterday evening, that Hybutrao's servant and Bramin, while going on their way, were brought back from Poona by Junordun Gopal Mhereykur, and were with him. Consequently, I sent for the Mhereykur to-day, and said to him, that "papers forged at Hybutrao's lodgings at Mahim were required to be brought, and that therefore those persons were wanted." Afterwards, he said "he would inquire about this: that the papers were with Nana Goorow, but that he was owed 275 rupees, and that unless this was paid the Goorow would not give the papers: and that Hybutrao had also given a writing, that except he paid the money, he would not take away the papers." To this effect he spoke. The Mhereykur said he had written and sent an humble petition on this subject. As to this, I first communicated the above circumstance to the Sahib. It was to be attempted to-day. I will report to him what has occurred, and I have written what has passed for the information of the Hoozoor.

2. When it will be ordered to take back from hence to the Hoozoor the forged papers after paying the money, it should be directed that those papers should be taken in presence of witnesses, and after showing them to the Doctor Sahib they should be taken to the Hoozoor. How the design has been formed will incidentally be perceived by him.

3. The papers of Anna Sindkur and others are not witnessed. As Hybutrao gave in his paper lastly in writing, with witnesses, in the same manner let those who were present at the time of writing (them) witness them. But agreeably to the regulation, it will be difficult for any paper not witnessed to be of any use; I have therefore written this supplication.

4. As regards their having given them in writing, no coercion was used on them on the part of the Surkar. But there should be witnesses, consequently I have written this supplication, to request that, while the translation is being made (here) after taking down in writing the names of the witnesses, and having them written there on the zubanees, papers, and cross-examinations of different dates, sent to me, a yad of a similar kind should come, so that I may have those names inserted. I have therefore written this supplication.

(No. 14.)

Under date the 13th December 1838.

(After compliments.)

IT having been (stated) in a reply to a question put to Hybutrao, that the papers were at Mahim, the Sahib had said that he would arrange to get hold of these letters, and as soon as I went and met him yesterday, he said, "The lodgings are said to have been in the house of Nana Goorow, with whom the letters are at Mahim. As to this, if the forged letters themselves be found in Bombay, it will be good. The police-master, that is the European officer in charge of the city police, should be informed, and, causing that Goorow to be brought, the letters should be got possession of. The evidence will incidentally extend as far as the Recorder's Court. It will be necessary for you to go to that Sahib for this purpose." (So) he said. After this I said that the papers were at Mahim, as stated in the interrogation, but the Karkoons and other people on the part of the Surkar, having called Nana Goorow and the Bramin of Hybutrao, made an inquiry, in which they stipulated that, on discharging the debt due by Hybutrao to Nana Goorow, the Mahimkur, amounting to about 275 (rupees), as well as the money due to the Bramin and the servant, the papers should be taken, and they have left in charge of the Goorow the forged papers which he had possession of. Thus I understood this morning." Then he said, "Without your knowledge, why did they promise to pay the money to them?" "The same person who kept the forged papers is to receive the money. As to this, it was not done right to have promised the money to a thief." I then said, "Hybutrao passed

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Acting Resident at
Sattara to the
Secretary to
Government,
26 January 1839.

a note to the Goorow, promising to pay 275 rupees, and then to take back the letter. This paper having been seen by Junurdeen Gopal and others, it was found necessary to make the promise." (So) I said. Then he observed, "The fabricating and calumnious people of Bombay cannot be depended on, therefore it should have been mentioned to the Sahib of the police; but you have agreed to pay the money, and there is actually a note, the money should be paid and the papers taken immediately. As to this, after bringing that Goorow into my presence and paying him the money, the papers must be taken. The Goorow can be relied upon. Bring and give the money. If you have not got it, it will be given (by me); but bring and get the papers to-day." (So) he said. I then then said, "I shall go and ascertain in what manner they have settled, and then come and report (to you)." Afterwards I went to the lodgings of Rajishree Eshwuntrao, Rajey Sirkey, and Bhugwuntraojee, to inquire after the Mhereykur, and was told that the Mhereykur had gone on some business. I then informed the Sirkey and Bhugwuntraojee of what the Sahib had said, viz. "The money should be caused to be paid to-day, and the paper should be taken from the Goorow in his presence, with witnesses. So the Sahib says. What should then be done?" Then both of them said, "Having taken precautions about the paper, and having charged it to the keeping of the Goorow, we have addressed and sent a letter to the Surkar. Until an order comes from thence, nothing can be done." (So) they said. Then there being nothing worth while being communicated to the Sahib in answer, after going to him, I did not go; I only informed Hunnuntrao of what had passed. When the money comes from thence, and they receive an order, the paper is to be caused to be brought. If the Sahib ask me again to-day, I will inform him. I have humbly written the circumstances which have occurred. Having understood this matter, the Sahib was much gratified, offered his obeisance to the Sirkar, and said that no apprehension should be entertained.

(No. 15.)

Under date the 17th December 1838.

3. I HAVE received the order which came on the 15th December, stating thus:—"Hybutrao Sirkar-khaney gave you a letter containing three paragraphs, alluding to the matters of the siccas (seals); secondly, to (certain) arrangements regarding the khasgeekharkanna; and, thirdly, requesting that a yad should be sent to the British Government, transmitting his urzee. To the above effect a letter was given to you last year, subsequent to the month of Kartik, which has not come here: send that letter, and from this, though the circumstance of the khasa siccas having been used on forged letters, and so forth, was formerly known to you, you did not write here any hint whatever. On this affair having been known here, you doubtfully write: 'so it must be—so it may be so.'—This is a very surprising thing." Thus it was ordered. As regards this, I was not aware at all of the circumstance of the khasa siccas having been used on forged letters, and so forth. Had such a thing come to my knowledge, I would not have refrained from reporting it to the Surkar, nor concealed it. Of this the feet of the Swamee are aware. Whatever passes here, and whatever I come to understand, I immediately humbly write and report to the Surkar. This rule I have observed. Hybutrao states, that he gave to me a letter containing such matters. As to this, his assertion rests on the plea of his having given me a letter to such effect, and after this he went to and returned from the Hoozoor. But why did he not report this? Letters used always to come to the Surkar from him, and he used to send them; why did he not then send it? How, then, could I have written to the Surkar his case, as to the petition written and sent to Bengal and England? Still, however, he says, he gave it to me: and how long is it since the letters were forged? after his having done all, whether he did or did not report to the Surkar, should be seen; and the khavund should see how this thing itself appears. The Dhaney having come and having gone to Mahim, brought Hybutrao to my lodgings. Then he asked me; at which time I explained to him and satisfied him, thus: "As you intend accompanying Woolmar Sahib to England, you may have to speak several things, or to obtain money for going. You had better have a personal interview, and, placing your head on the feet (of the Raja), obtain your leave. And it is very right that you should go and then return." So I assured him. Then he said, "I think that, unless the Wargaonkur, whom I have sent, returns, I should not go." So he said. Afterwards, having learnt something from Manajee Dhaney, in the absence of Hybutrao, that letters were forged with siccas in which he was concerned, and that those letters were of a treasonable nature, I immediately became fearful that, if this person of my own caste should not go from Bombay to the Hoozoor, this reproach would fall upon me. Then remembering the feet of the Surkar, I prayed to Heaven to ward off this reproach. After this, without letting any one know at home, I visited the police officer and my friends, and expending some little thing I procured a chupprasse; for if he refused to go, I should have no remedy. Robbers, murderers, and many other people from beyond the seas come and reside here; consequently I strengthened myself, and then having arranged so as to prevent any difficulty arising at the bunder, I afterwards sent Bappo Boodgoorey and Dowlutee Selkey, and hired a bunderboat, and then I sent Hybutrao with Manajee, and as soon as they got into the boat, I sent the Sepoys back; and having furnished Hybutrao and others with means for travelling expenses, and having paid five rupees for the boat, stipulating with the boatman

man that he should quickly carry them to Nagotna by the evening, under such arrangements, I despatched them. I adopted means to get information as far as the limits of the Surkar, and I sent them. Without letting Hybutrao know, I kept the Sepoys secret and concealed: such circumstances passed. What arrangements were made to despatch him, Manajee Dhaney may most probably have reported. From former times he was employed in the business, and from that time he was actuated by a deceitful intention that he should push himself forward and act, and should obtain every information. Thus he maliciously conducted himself, and did not allow of his own views being known. A communication also came from the Surkar regarding him, that he should be admitted into the writing business; but I did not admit him. In consequence of this, being influenced by grudge, and sensible as he is of the circumstance of my having despatched him, if he makes this assertion, I do not know. Hybutrao gave to me an urzee on the 25th December 1837, copy of which was sent with my humble petition of the 26th December, to which an order, in reply, came, under date the 1st January 1838, that the original urzee should be sent, which original urzee was sent on the 14th January 1838, agreeably to the orders of the Surkar, to which the servant received an order in reply, under date the 19th January. Copies of these papers are sent to the Hoozoor. In short, he did not give any paper containing any such matter. I am a poor wretch, and it depends on the Surkar to protect me, and exact service from me.

SATTARA PAPERS.

Letter from the Acting Resident at Sattara to the Secretary to Government, 26 January 1839.

(No. 16.)

Under date the 4th January 1839.

(After compliments.)

1. THE order of the 19th December which has come, states, "As regards the papers of Hybutrao, you wrote that they were in the possession of the Goorow. As to this, agreeably to your request, instructions have been separately sent to the Mhereykur to deliver to you the dowlee letters bearing the siccās, and the written letter with the sicca, together with (those) of the Goorow. He will deliver them to you, and you should do this before such witnesses as may be necessary, with the concurrence of the Doctor Sahib. Afterwards, retaining copies of these letters, send those original forged letters by the Mhereykur." Thus it was commanded. As to this, I told the Mhereykur, by order of the Sahib, that he should obtain a receipt in writing, with witnesses, on a stamped paper, and bring all the papers, and that then I would show them to the Sahib. The Mhereykur acted accordingly, and obtained the forged papers and also receipts, which I then took and showed to the Sahib on the 3d. The roomal of other miscellaneous papers is in the possession of the Mhereykur. After reading all those papers, I will submit an humble petition.

The papers now taken are:

Three forged papers having the siccās attached. 1. A letter written in the form of a raj-putur-sukey, 163 Door Mookh Nam Savunt Surey, the 13th of Kartik Buhoor, Monday, in the name of Hybutrao Bulwunt Topkhaney, dated 11th Shabeen (21st November 1836), a copy of which is sent to the Hoozoor. 2. Two blank papers with the sicca and mortub fixed, made for the purpose of writing such contents as may be liked, being khasa papers with the sicca and mortub (two).

"Suhee Atmaram Luksheemun, Despandey of Turuf Hirdus Mawul." So written on a blank paper, as dowl. It is on a Khurchee paper.

A note written to Nana Goorow by Hybutrao, under date the 11th Kartik vud Sukey 1760 (12th November 1838), thus: "To secure the payment of the rupees, papers, &c., regarding the Maharaja Surkar are deposited with you. As to this, I will pay your rupees, and then take the papers. As the account through Lucksumun may show they will be paid." And stating so forth. Signed Hybutrao. Copy of the above (is sent).

Two Receipts.

- 163 2 2 Under date the 30th December 1838, a receipt of Nanling bin Gunling Goorow Mahimkur, in the handwriting of Govind Lucksumun Mahimkur, with three witnesses. Copy of the above original is sent to the Hoozoor.
- 55 - - Rupees paid to Lucksumun Ballahjee Kaunrey on account of service, and receipt taken with witnesses, of which a copy is sent to the Hoozoor.

218 2 2

In all seven papers having been obtained from Janordun Gopal Mhereykur on the evening of the 2d January, I took and showed them to Mr. John Milne Sahib on the 3d. Then he saw them, and felt astonished, and said, "Get copies made from the Mhereykur, and have the copies witnessed by Rajeeshri Sirkey Rajey and Bhugwuntrao Wittul, and when you return the above papers to the Mhereykur, bring the Goorow before you, and return them." Agreeably to whatever directions he may give consistently with rule, I will act and write a supplication as to whatever may pass. I will now get the translations made, and, showing them to him, explain the case fully. Copies of four papers are sent in the service, with three copies of dowl, being in all seven papers.

2. The order of the 17th December 1839, received, states, "As to the matter of the

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Acting Resident at
Sattara to the
Secretary to
Government,
26 January 1839.

document of the Mundullee there, when ten or twelve days' time may remain to complete your translations, you should write an intimation, then copies will be sent." Such an order came. As to this, to the extent of half the business of making an abstract translation is done. In the course of one, or two, or four days, it will be finished; therefore copies of letters of Gunputrao Kibbey should come. These papers are shortly to be despatched to the Mool. Such is the intention. I have therefore written this supplication, to request that the copies should be immediately ordered to be sent.

3. A certain person has come from hence to this goan (village); how this matter is in his judgment cannot be said. In short, unless I come to know any matter fully, I cannot write a supplication. What has occurred to my sight I have written.

(No. 17.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Paper in Mahratta.

Shri.

[Sicca, or large Seal.]

Swastee Shri Ragabhishuk Sukey 163, Door Mookhee Nam Suvunt Surey, Kartik Buhool 13, Monday. Born in the race of Kshutrees, Shree Raja Prutap Sinhu Chutru-puty Swamee, does hereby command Rajmama Rajushri Hybutrao Bulwunt Tofkhaney, to wit. The English people, inhabitants of an island in the sea, having come on the the earth (continued), and having trampled over the capability of almost all, have destroyed every exploit of heroism. They have seized the dowluts of all, which have never again taken their rise. By such means they have rendered powerless the whole of the people, and those who remain are to be made (so) hereafter. From an apprehension of this, you are hereby commanded to enter into warfare, viz. by collecting in a mass the power in our dweepu (continent), and by making vehement efforts, and by performing prodigies of force and valour, overcome the enemy, and making our people conduct themselves consistently with their own religious law, render them happy. As you are of old standing, and fully trustworthy, whatever engagements you may enter into severally with those who may be serviceable to you, are to be considered as ratified on the part of the Hoozoor. Dated this 11th Shaban (corresponding with the 21st November 1836). What more should be written?

[Mortub, or small Seal.]

(No. 18.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Paper in Mahratta.

Shri.

Rajushri Nana Gorow, residing at Mahim Ram-Ram-Veenuntee. Further, as to the rupees on account of house-rent and loans inclusive, due to you, papers, &c. regarding the Maharaj Surkar, are deposited with you. As to this, after paying your rupees, I will take the papers; as the accounts through Luksumun may be settled, I will pay. Dated this Sukey, 1760, Veelumbee Nam Suvut Surey, Kartik vud 11th (12th November 1838). What more should be written? This is an humble petition.

(signed) *Hybutrao Bulwunt Sikarkhaney,*
In my own handwriting.

(No. 19.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Paper in Mahratta.

Faithful copy from the original sicca.

Forged papers, blank, with the sicca and mortub stamped (upon them.)

(No. 20.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Paper in Mahratta.

Faithful copy from the original sicca.

Forged papers, though blank, having the sicca and mortub stamped (on them).

(No. 21.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Paper in Mahratta.

Shri.

Though blank, bearing a signature.

"Suhee Atmaram Lucksumun, Deshpandey of Turuf Hirdus Mawul, in my own hand-writing."

(No. 22.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Paper in Manratta.

Shri.

Shreemun Maharaj Rajushri Chutruputtee Swamee, in his service.

Receipt of Luksumun Ballajee Kaundey Nusbut Hybutrao Bulwunt Shikarkaney, Soor Sun Lissa Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf. This receipt is hereby passed, to wit. I was in the service of Hybutrao Shikarkaney, for which service arrears of payment were due, which, on account of Hybutrao, the Surkar, having caused to be paid to me through Rajushri Eshwuntrao Rajey Sirkey and Bhugwuntrao Wittul, being rupees 55 (in words fifty-five), I have received the same in full; no balance whatever has remained. Dated this Poush Vud 2d Sukey, 1760 (1st January 1839). Veelumbee Nam Sunvut Surey. This is truly given in writing. In the handwriting of Waumnajee Ramchundru Gudrey, now residing at Bombay.

[Signature.]

Signature in Canaree in his own handwriting.

Gunnesh Abbajee Datar, residing at Bombay.

Nanling Gumling Goorow, residing at Mahim.

Letter from the
Acting Resident at
Sattara to the
Secretary to
Government,
26 January 1839.

(No. 23.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Paper in Mahratta.

Stamped paper, value Rs. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Signature in English.

Goozeerattee signature.

Number in

English.

Faithful copy of the original.

One Stamp, value Rs. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Another stamp, Mint.

Shreemun Maharaj Rajushri Chutruputtee Swamee, in the service of the Swamee.

Receipt of Nanling Bin Gunling Goorow Lingaet, residing at Mahim in Bombay, Soor Sun Tissa Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf. This receipt is hereby passed, to wit. Rajushri Hybutrao Bulwunt Sikarkhaney having come to Bombay on business on the part of the Surkar, took up his lodgings on rent in my house at Mahim above mentioned, during which time he obtained loans of rupees from me. Subsequently, having received an invitation from the Surkar, he prepared himself to proceed to Sattara. Then I asked him for the rupees. At that time not having any rupees to pay, he said to me, "I have in my possession papers bearing sicca, which I will leave with you, and pass a writing that I will pay whatever rupees are due to you, and then I will take my papers of siccas." Having said so, he made over to me papers bearing siccas, being a written letter with sicca and mortub, and two letters and blank paper bearing the sicca at the top and the mortub at the bottom, in all three papers, and besides this a small roomal containing private miscellaneous papers. Having made these over to me, he passed a note to me. As Hybutrao staid at Sattara, an order came to Rajushri Eshwuntrao Rajey Sirkey Bhugwuntrao Wittul, that the debt due by Hybutrao to the Goorow (me) and others should be discharged, and the papers and chattels belonging to him, in charge of the Goorow, should be taken. Upon this, the two persons have paid to me the rupees that were due by Hybutrao, as justly proved by the testimony of Luksumun Bramin Nisbut Hybutrao, as follows:—

Rupees.

93 - - On account of private debt.

23 - - Those caused to be paid from Sukoo Senvin.

18 - - House-rent.

29 2 2 On account of articles caused to be given on credit from Kanoo Khojia through my means.

163 2 2

In all 163 rupees, two quarters and two annas, were paid, which I have received in full. The three forged papers bearing siccas, above alluded to, and besides a small roomal containing private papers, and also chattels, delivered up to the Rajey Sirkar and Bhugwuntrao Wittul; beyond which no paper or chattels have remained with me, nor has any balance of money, or anything else, remained due by Hybutrao. I have received every and each dam in full. I have truly passed this receipt while in the possession of my senses. Dated the 30th December 1838, A.D. In the handwriting of Govind Luksumun Thutey, at Mahim.

(signature)

Nanling bin Gunling, Mark, Ling.

Witnesses:

Gunnesh Abbajee Datar, residing at Bombay.

Bhikajee Krushna Goodbooley, residing at Mahim.

Wamunajee Ramchundau, in his own handwriting, residing at Bombay.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Acting Resident at
Sattara to the
Secretary to
Government,
26 January 1839.

(No. 24.)

TRANSLATION of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from *Rungoba*, addressed to the Raja of *Sattara*, under date the 15th January 1839.

Janardhun Gopal Mhereykur having given to me the forged papers which Hybutrao has deposited with the Mahimkur Goorow, I sent a supplication and copies of them to the Hoozoor. Afterwards I said to him, "Any of the correspondence which passed with him has not been found, therefore do you again make a strict inquiry." Some time after this a quarrel took place between Nana Goorow and Luksumun Bramin, and he turned him out of his house. At this time, whether he had no opportunity to take away his papers, or how it happened, is not known; but on his departure the Goorow searched the whole of the house, and discovered papers kept by some one under the tiles of the house (roof), which the Goorow aforesaid brought and made over to the Mhereykur. The Goorow being a faithful man, gave the papers, and is trying to apprehend Luksumun Bramin, for he had employed assassins against the Goorow. That the Goorow said so, the Mhereykur informed me.

I went yesterday to the lodgings of Rajushri Sirkey Rajey, &c. to the Mhereykur, to inquire if any of the papers above alluded to had, or had not, been discovered, when he informed me of the above circumstance; and amongst the papers found there were two forged (letters) on blank papers, as dowl, having the siccas (seals) stamped on them; one urzee in the name of the Surkar, written and kept by Atmaram Luksumun, under date the 15th Rumzan; and two letters in the handwriting of Gunputrao Kibbey, bearing dates, one letter being dated Falgoon-sood 9, Sunday, Sukey 1759 (4th March 1838), stating after Veenuntee, "Your friend, inhabitant of Sattara Shunweer Peytkur," and the other letter being dated 1st March 1838, Falgoon-sood 5th, containing three paragraphs, having a remark at the end of it, "Your friend Sattarkur, residing in the Peyt Shunwar Machee:" thus written. In all two letters are found. But I am not acquainted with the handwriting of the Kibbey, and from conjecture they appear to be his. In all, two forged papers of dowl on blank paper with siccas, one urzee, and two papers of the Kibbey, amounting in all to five papers, were brought by me yesterday evening from the Mhereykur, copies of which are forwarded with this letter to the Hoozoor; and it is requested that the Sindkur should be questioned as to whose letters these are, with whom they came to him, and whether they are of the Kibbey or of any one else? and an order in reply should come. I will communicate the above circumstance to the Sahib, and get both the letters translated, by which time a written communication should come.

(No. 25.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Paper in Mahratta.

Shri.

Shreemum Maharaj Rajushri Chutruputty Swamee, in the service of the Swamee.

The servant, Atmaram Luksumun, Dehpandey of Turuf Hirdus Mawul, placing his head on the feet, respectfully represents that, up to the 15th Rumzan, through the tortoise-like sight of the Swamee, the servant is at Poona, in the same state as before. Further, as regards the affairs here, from Sattara a certain person having given to me Surkaree certain documentary letters, said, "You had better go either to Poona or Bombay, and getting your arrangement effected as to a pension, reward, and so forth, according to the representations charged (to you), deliver the Surkaree letters to the English people." Upon this, having come here, I ascertained the inclination of the Durbar, without pledging any document, when an intimation came, that agreeably to his request an arrangement would be effected. To consent to this, and have an arrangement made, does not appear agreeable to me; for I have hitherto lived at the feet of the Surkar, and derived my pittance: then now, in consideration of a scanty gain, it is not right that I should do mischief. I have therefore written this humble petition. As to this, if I should receive a promise of safety from the Hoozoor, I will come on a visit. From my ancestors God has not hitherto permitted me to act faithlessly to the feet, nor will it be so hereafter. Let there be conviction in the service. The affairs, as regards Bombay, have been mentioned to Seetaram, who will accordingly make an humble representation. Be it known in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 26.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Paper in Mahratta.

Shri.

Rajushri Atmaram Luksumun. After offering many a salutation, an humble petition is, that here is welfare up to Falgoon-sood 5th. Further, since you went no matter
whatever

whatever is known; therefore without doing so, do so that, in some way or other, accounts as regards you may be known. After this, the affairs here, which are more or less, when fully communicated by the person who is now purposely sent to you, will be understood.

1. In order to inquire into the matter which passed after you went, the person aforesaid was taken and kept for two or three days, and the said person was subject to much annoyance; but as he would not tell, and as much publicity began to occur, I employed a certain person as mediator, and have taken upon myself the charge against the person above mentioned. In order that this news may be known to you, I have, after taking upon myself personally the blame as regards the above point, sent the said person to you.

2. After this being determined upon, and after the object being accomplished, a conversation took place between you and myself on the upper story of the friendly person. Remembering that promise, forward by the person now sent the affair accomplished, and when you come here, from whom you intended to have my business effected, from him you had better yourself get it. But if you have any desire, in consideration of friendship, to preserve my character at this time, and if you yourself, by all means, suffering a thousand difficulties have the business done as you spoke (promised), my character will be upheld. It is not requisite that I should write. You may be sensible of everything, being wise. But, at the time of your departure, you gave a message that you were proceeding to Tarla, and went off there. From this it is apparent that you have become weary of friendship. This is not your fault. When closest friendship has existed for a long time, some obstacle or other under some colour arises. God himself will not tolerate closely intimate friendship; but if man, after distinguishing good from bad, and judging of an individual, were to use deceit, it would matter not. The deceitful can do with a deceitful friend; but if with one who is fair falsity is used, it gives much pain, therefore do not do so. To make the use proper to it of the friendship which you have so long continued with heart and soul, this is the time. If you, therefore, get me safely out of this embarrassment this time, it would redound to the credit of friendship, and it would be as if you had upheld my character. In consequence of this, I have written this to request you to fulfil your word as spoken.

3. Your friend arrived at Sattara on the 14th Magh vud, Friday, so I hear; and I also received a message from him, desiring me to go on a visit to him: but being myself entangled in this difficulty, I could have no opportunity to go on a visit to him. Had I been in the town, I would have by all means gone; being at a distance, I have no remedy. It rests in your power to effect a meeting between the friend and myself, consequently, I have written this. Even the friend, for whose sake I stopped at home, giving up my employment, I have had no meeting with, nor have I any employment; nevertheless I have been caught in a net. Such a thing has come to pass. The grief which I suffer from this, both you and myself are already sensible of; it is not requisite to describe it. In short, the wish I have, after surmounting this difficulty, I and he may have a meeting, it rests with you to accomplish; I have therefore written this humble representation.

In all, three paragraphs are written. The circumstances in detail, when mentioned by the person above mentioned, will be understood. This matter is not likely to be productive of any detriment to you: the object will be effected by other means, whilst you will confer an obligation, and a friend will be got safely out. So it is. It is requested, therefore, that you should at this time effect the business, and take the credit to yourself; and when you come here, from that person from whom you intended to have my business done you had better yourself get it. The thing is not so considerable, merely 300 (three hundred), you, a Praboo kshutre, can get at any place. With such assurance do you make me free. If I should write more, I am in difficulty. I have to write by stealth, and have no opportunity, in spite of which I have made it convenient to write (this); therefore let it be so, that the person above mentioned may not come empty, so that what I have written under inconvenience may be effectual. Be it known. Graftily me frequently with your letters, and let me have the honour of meeting you. The friend also may be waiting. Do not be wanting in your kindness, and make no hesitation about the business. Do not send the person aforesaid averted. He Veenuntee.

Date, 1 March 1838.

Your friend,
Sattarkur,
Residing in the Peyt Shunwar Machee.

(No. 27.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Paper in Mahratta.

Shri.

To Rajushri Anna Sindkur.

AN humble representation is, that from the time you went no matter whatever was known. Now Rajushri Seetaram Punt, who has come from you, has mentioned it, from which it has been understood. As to the affairs here, after your departure we both have been in embarrassment, and reduced to distress, regarding which the particular circumstances have been mentioned to the person above mentioned, who will communicate them,

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Acting Resident at
Saltara to the
Secretary to
Government,
26 January 1839.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Acting Resident at
Sattara to the
Secretary to
Government,
26 January 1839.

which being taken into consideration you should rid us from embarrassment. If you make me free from this calamity, then alone friendship will have been applied to its proper use, and you will have effected the business as you said. Lately, on the 1st, having made two persons intercede, and having acted agreeably to their wishes, and having consented to what they said, I have procured some little permission to go into the town. The circumstances, as to the compromise made with those mediators, I have also mentioned to the person above named, who will communicate them. In order that those circumstances might be known to you, a man was purposely despatched on the 6th Sood, who also is acquainted with the whole: if he has met you, he may have also mentioned it. Be it known, In short, that I may get through the embarrassment, and that without making myself liable to any blame from the elder in the house, a settlement may soon take place: arrange so. I shall wait for your reply until the 1st Vud, and afterwards adopt the last course which may occur to me. What more shall I write? You are already aware of everything. It is not requisite that I should write, nor have I any leisure to write; and I am under restraint, consequently I am helpless, and consequently I hesitate. Increase your kindness constantly, and effect the business as soon as possible by some means or other. He Veenuntee.

Your friend, inhabitant of Sattara,
Shunwar Peytkur.

(True Extracts and Translation.)

Date, Talgoon Sood, 9th Sunday }
Sukey, 1759 (4th March 1838). }

(signed) C. Ovens,
Resident.

Minute by the
Governor.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed by the Board.

As there seems reason to expect that the circumstances now brought to notice will be attempted to be made use of, to refute the authenticity of the documents which have been obtained under circumstances which leave no doubt of their being authentic, the Resident should continue to obtain such information as may, when the affair comes under final inquiry, tend to the establishment of substantial justice.

4 February.

(signed) J. Farish.
G. W. Anderson.
J. A. Dunlop.

Letter from the
Secretary to
Government to the
Resident at Sattara,
12 February 1839.

LETTER from the Secretary to Government to the Resident at Sattara, dated
Bombay Castle, 12 February 1839.

Sir,

1. I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 26th ultimo (No. 6), forwarding translations of certain documents connected with the intrigues of his Highness the Raja of Sattara.

2. As there seems reason to expect that the circumstances now brought to notice will be attempted to be made use of by the Raja and his party, in refutation of the authenticity of the documents which have been obtained under circumstances which leave no doubt of their being authentic, I am desired to request that you will be pleased to continue to exert your best endeavours to obtain such information as may tend to the establishment of substantial justice when the affair comes under final inquiry.

I have, &c.

(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary to Government.

Letter from the
Resident at Sattara
to the Secretary to
Government,
26 February 1839.

LETTER from the Resident at Sattara to the Secretary to Government, dated
Sattara Residency, 26 February 1839.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to request that you will have the goodness to lay before the Honourable the Governor in Council the accompanying translations of a petition and deposition, taken before me on the 19th instant, of Lukshmeebye, wife of Hybutrao Bulwunt Shikarkhany, and sister of Anna Sindkur, the persons alluded to in paragraph 10 of my letter of the 26th ultimo, as concerned in the forgeries said to have been discovered by the Raja of Sattara.

2. The

SATTARA
PAPERS.

2. The prayer of this petition is, that as the persons above named have been subjected to severe treatment by his Highness, to induce them to give evidence of a particular kind, they may be sent for by the British Government, when they will be ready to state the circumstances of the case.

3. Whether it be true or false that these men have been subject to the violence complained of, I beg respectfully to observe, that it does not appear to me to be safe or expedient, at present, to interfere in this affair.

4. Both Hybutrao and Anna Sindkur are men of bad characters, and their statements are little to be relied upon; and as the Raja has been pressed by his Bombay advisers to submit their evidence to the British Government, we should, at all events, I think, wait until we see what it contains.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Ovens, Resident at Sattara.

Letter from the
Resident at Sattara
to the Secretary to
Government,
26 February 1839.

(No. 1.)

TRANSLATION of a Petition from *Lukshmeebyee*, wife of *Hybutrao Bulwunt Sikarkhaney*, residing at Sattara, to the Honourable the Governor in Council. Soorsun Tissa Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf, A. D. 1838-39.

I BEG humbly to represent, that my brother, Anna Sindkur, were both sent by the Maharaj Sirkar on political affairs (rajkarun.) Having lately brought them, and having charged them with forging papers, he gave them a very severe beating, and he demands of them to give in writing the names of Sahibloks and of the Kamgars of the Company's government, and for which purpose he is greatly harassing them. An inquiry should be made into this, by bringing them both in person, when they will state to the Sahib the circumstances that have occurred. If the Sahib takes no notice of this, it cannot be understood what they may give in writing by reason of such beating. It is therefore requested that an inquiry should be immediately instituted. In the event of any delay taking place, it cannot be hoped that their lives will be saved. When they meet the Sahib, they will state the circumstances that have happened. I request a speedy answer to this petition: it should come to Sattara. In the handwriting of Bulwunt Rao Mahadeo Gooptey.

Endorsement at the top of the Petition.

The petitioner is ordered, that you should communicate your case to the Resident Sahib at Sattara. Dated this 3d January 1839.

(signed) W. S. Boyd.

(No. 2.)

TRANSLATION of the Examination of *Lukshmeebyee*, wife of the *Hybutrao Bulwunt Sikarkhaney*, on the 19th February 1839.

Q. A PETITION presented by you to the Honourable the Governor in Council, to which you received an answer, by an endorsement, under date the 3d January, on the petition, has this day been given in, by appearing personally at the bungalow (residency). As to this, state what are the circumstances regarding this, who advised you to make this petition, and where is the writer of the petition?—A. Both Hybutrao and Anna Sindkur, to whom Sateebye went in the Furas-Khana to inquire after their health and circumstances, told her to make this petition; upon which my nephew, Sitaram, caused it to be written. We are not perfectly acquainted with the writer. That he was an inhabitant of some place about Poladpoor, Sitaram said. It was caused to be written by him. We received the petition from Bombay by the dawk on the 9th of Magh vud (8th of February), and which we have brought and produced to-day, the date above mentioned.

After your receiving this petition, did you or did you not communicate the circumstance to Hybutrao and Anna Sindkur?—On the receipt of the petition we informed Hybutrao and Anna Sindkur of the matter, who said, "Take and deliver the petition to the Sahib at the bungalow (residency); when the Sahib may call us, we will explain to him whatever may be the matter as regards it." Date as above.

Where are Hybutrao and Anna Sindkur kept in confinement? Are they in irons, or what is the nature of their restraint? At what time, and for what purpose do you go (there); and when the Sepoys are present, how do you communicate with them? State this.—They are imprisoned in the Furas-khana. They are not in irons. There are four Sepoys after them, two on each. Sateebye goes daily with their dhoturs, either in the morning or at noon: then, at the time of giving them the dhoturs, whilst they are making a shutpawlee (walking about after their meal) one or two words pass. Hybutrao was beaten two or three times, and was kept tied up, from which his right arm was sore, he therefore takes his food by the left hand. Such is the circumstance. Date as above.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Resident at Sattara
to the Secretary to
Government,
26 February 1839.

Of what village are Hybutrao and Anna Sindkur inhabitants?—Hybutrao has been a resident of Sattara for two or four generations, having his own house in the Somwar Peynt in the neighbourhood of Patnees; and the house of Anna Sindkur is in the Suchews country at Mozasind, to the north of the Neera. Date as above.

What are you both, who is your father, and of what village are you inhabitants?—We two are full sisters; Anna Sinkur is our full brother. Luksheemeebye is the wife of Hybutrao; and as to Tabeebye, Andoba Purbhoo, a Karkoon of the Rastia at Waee, superintending the Gunj and residing in Gungapooree, was the father-in-law of Tateebeye. He and Tateebeye's husband are both dead, consequently Tateebeye lives with Anna Sindkur. Date as above.

That the Maharaj charges Hybutrao and Anna Sindkur with having forged papers, you have stated in the petition. As to this, state the circumstances regarding this which you may know of?—On being desired by them to present the petition we made it. They said to us, "We have not forged papers. Because publicity occurred, we have been brought and placed in custody, and are being harassed, and writings are demanded; do you, therefore, present a petition. When the Sahib may send for us, we will declare whatever may be the case." Thus Hybutrao and Anna Sindkur said. Date as above.

State who and where is Sitaram, and where is his house?—Sitaram is a son of Hybutrao's sister; his house is at Mosa-Deviley Turf Poladpoor. Whether he is now at Poona or has gone home, is not known. He was at Bombay with Hybutrao. Date as above.

This is true statement. Dated the 19th February 1839.

Mark of *Lukshmeebye*.
Mark of *Tabeebye*.

(True Translations.)
(signed)

C. Ovans, Resident at Sattara.

Minute by the
Board.

MINUTE by the Board.

I CONCUR with the Resident in opinion, that it is not expedient, at the present moment, to have anything to say with the persons herein alluded to.

It is by no means unlikely that some intrigue is at the bottom of this petition, and our best plan therefore is, to have nothing to do with the petitioner.

Copy may be sent to the Governor-General and Secret Committee, in continuation of former proceedings.

(signed) *James Farish.*
G. W. Anderson.
J. A. Dunlop.

Letter from the
Secretary to
Government to the
Resident at Sattara,
13 March 1839.

LETTER from the Secretary to Government to the Resident at *Sattara*,
dated Bombay Castle, 13 March 1839.

Sir,

1. I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 26th ultimo, forwarding the translation of a petition, and of the deposition of a woman named Lukshmeebye, relating to the treatment which her husband and brother have been subjected to, by order of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, in order to induce them to give evidence of a particular kind.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that Government concurs with you in opinion that, at the present moment, it is not expedient to interfere with the persons above alluded to.

3. It is by no means unlikely that some fresh intrigue is at the bottom of the petition now received, and, in this case, the safest course to be pursued is to decline interference.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

Letter from the
Secretary to
Government to the
Secretary to the
Governor-General
of India,
13 March 1839.

LETTER from the Secretary to Government to the Secretary in attendance on the Right Honourable the Governor-General of *India*; dated Bombay Castle, 13 March 1839.

Sir,

WITH reference to former correspondence on the subject of the Sattara intrigues, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for submission

SATTARA
PAPERS.

submission to the Right honourable the Governor-General of India, copy of a letter from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 29th ultimo, forwarding the translation of a petition and of the deposition of a woman named Lukshmeebyee, regarding the severe treatment which she states her husband and brother have been subjected to by order of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, to induce them to give certain evidence of a particular kind.

Letter from the
Secretary to
Government to the
Secretary to the
Governor-General
of India,
13 March 1839.

2. In forwarding these documents, I am desired to state that this Government concurs with the Resident in opinion, that it is not expedient, at the present moment, to have anything to do with the persons above adverted to.

3. It is by no means unlikely that some fresh intrigue is at the bottom of this petition, and the Governor in Council conceives that the safest plan to pursue is to have nothing to do with the petitioner.

4. Lieutenant-Colonel Ovans has therefore this day been informed to the above effect.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

LETTER from the Resident at *Sattara* to the Secretary to Government, dated
Sattara Residency, 28 March 1839.

Letter from the
Resident at Sattara
to the Secretary to
Government,
28 March 1839.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to request that you will have the goodness to lay before the Honourable the Governor in Council the annexed copy of a letter (No. 558), under date the 14th instant, from the acting magistrate at Poona, together with translations of the depositions therewith forwarded to me, as noted in the margin.*

2. It will be seen by Mr. Townsend's letter, that he requests I will ascertain from Balla Sahib Senapatty the truth of the statement made by the prisoner Amrutrao; but as any communication to the Sattara Government on this subject appears to me to be inexpedient at present, I beg to solicit the instructions of Government as regards this suggestion.

3. It may be necessary to add, that these depositions evidently relate to the inquiry carrying on by the Raja of Sattara, as to the forged papers alluded to in his Highness's yad, forwarded to Government with my letter under date the 4th of January last, and reported upon in my letters under date the 26th February last; and the information herein elicited serves to show a failure in one part of the plot, as the prisoner, Hybutrao, himself admits that the letters, said to be written from Poona to Ballajee Punt Kibbey, are forgeries.

4. I would, however, beg leave respectfully to suggest, as the most likely way of arriving at the truth, to leave this intrigue to develop itself; and consequently that the acting magistrate should be requested to release Hybutrao, on his giving security to appear whenever he may again be required.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Ovans,* Resident.

(No. 1.)

LETTER from the Acting Magistrate at *Poona* to the Resident at *Sattara*.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward copies of five depositions given before my assistant, Mr. Rose, by the persons specified in the margin,† and to request that you will ascertain the truth of the statement of Amrutrao, the prisoner in the case, as to how far he was commissioned by Balla Sahib Senaputtee in the transaction to which these depositions relate.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. K. Townsend,*
Acting Magistrate.

Magistrate's Office, Poona,
14 March 1839.

* Deposition of Naro Sewajee, ditto of Kushia bin Sugagee, ditto of Babajee Ragoonath, ditto of Rajaram bin Narain, ditto of Amrutrao Gunnessh.

† Naro Sewjee, Koosa bin Suggajee, Babajee Ragoonath, Rajaram bin Narain, and Amrutrao Gunness.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

(No. 2.)

Letter from the
Resident at Sattara
to the Secretary to
Government,
28 March 1839.

TRANSLATION of Copy of the Deposition of *Naro Sewajee*, surnamed *Rajey*, a Purboo by caste, a Writer by profession, aged about 20 years, inhabitant of Sattara, having his own house situated at the Machee, now residing at Poona in Peynt Gunnessh. The name of the person in whose house he has taken up his lodgings is not known.

I DEPOSE before the Police Duroga, that the complainant, Rajaram Nollowra Waeekur, the prisoner, Amrutrao Gunnessh Kundumkur, myself, Babajee Bramin, and Koosia, servant, being five persons, came here together from Sattara. It may be about 20 or 22 days since we came. The lodgings of the complainant at Poona are separate; the lodgings of the rest of the persons are in one and the same place. The prisoner, Amrutrao Gunnessh, being my nephew (sister's son), I have been constantly in the habit of resorting to the house of Amrutrao at Sattara. The complainant has his lodgings at Sattara in the house of the prisoner. As to this, the complainant said to the prisoner at Sattara (the day and date I do not recollect, nor do I remember what probable time has since passed), he spoke to him one day thus: "Treasonable letters come from Poona to Ballajee Punt Kibbey, the Karbharee of the Resident Sahib of Sattara, which I will seize and give: give me four hundred and twenty-five (425) rupees." Upon this the prisoner went to Shreemunt Rajushri Balla Sahib Senaputtee of Sattara; I accompanied him. The prisoner communicated the above circumstance to the Senaputtee in my presence; when the Senaputtee said, "Take the rupees." Afterwards I retired home. The prisoner followed, bringing four hundred and twenty-five (425) rupees, which the prisoner paid in my presence to the complainant. After this, the complainant gave a lukhottr, and the letter in it was taken out by the prisoner. I read that letter, but the contents have not remained in my recollection, nor do I remember to whom and by whom the letter was written. The prisoner gave that letter to the Senaputtee. Afterwards he said, "Make an inquiry whether this letter is genuine or false." Upon this, when the complainant was asked, he said that he would prove the authenticity of the letter at Poona. In consequence of this, taking the complainant, the prisoner, myself, and others, as above stated, came here. From the time of our arrival the complainant was procrastinating by saying, "I will prove the letter to-day or to-morrow;" consequently the prisoner kept Koosia, servant, after him, and the prisoner kept the complainant at his own lodgings during a day and a night, in order that he might be given over to the Senaputtee at Sattara; if not, who was to account for the forged paper? For this reason the complainant was detained. Thus I know the circumstances. I know nothing else. This is a true statement. This 27th of February 1839.

(signed) *Naro Sewajee Rajey*,

in my own handwriting.

Witnesses:

Morobin Khundojee Patell Dowley of Moza Poonowly.*Tatia Munooohur Gholup*, in my own handwriting.

Given before me,

(signed) *Kassinath Kessow*,

Police Duroga.

Q. Are you servant to Amjone?—A. I am a servant to Booga Sahib, the senior Maharaj of the Sattara Sounsthan.

What is your pay, and what office do you hold?—My pay is 14 rupees, and I hold an office connected with the pulkhana of the elephants.

Have you come to Poona with the Maharaj's permission, or how; if so, on what business have you come?—I have not obtained the Maharaj's leave to come; but I have come to make inquiry about the sum of 425 rupees, obtained by delusive arts by Rajaram, the complainant, from Amrutrao, the prisoner.

Is it regular for you to come without obtaining your master's permission?—I have not asked my master's permission to come; but it is not our rule to come without obtaining master's leave. I have, however, come indeed.

You have stated in your above examination, that you have come to inquire about the money. As to this, who directed you to go to Poona and make an inquiry about the sum of rupees 425?—I asked the Senaputtee Balla Sahib, upon which he gave me leave to go, upon which I have come.

What is the reason of your stating above, that you have come without obtaining any one's permission, and of your now stating that you have come with Balla Sahib's permission?—I did not come after obtaining the Maharaj's permission, but I came after getting Balla Sahib's permission.

These replies to questions are truly returned in writing this 28th of February 1839.

Signed in the handwriting of

Witnesses

Naro Sewajee.*Appaiee Amrut Bhundaree*, residing in Peynt Boodhwar.*Venaik Krushna Josee*, of Peynt Sookruwar.

Q. Is this deposition which is read to you true?—A. It is true.

Did Balla Sahib Senaputtee direct Amrutrao, in your presence, to proceed to Poona, and to make an inquiry about the forged paper?—He directed him in my presence.

Did

Did Balla Sahid Senaputtee give 425 rupees to Amrutrao in your presence?—He did not give them in my presence.

(signed) *Naro Sewajee,*
in my own handwriting.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Dated this 28th February 1839.
A signature in English of Rose Sahib.

True copy from the original, compared by Damother Trimbeck, Nisbut police.
True copy from a copy, compared by Ballajee Ajiagee, Acting Karkoon, Nisbut Chitnees, Duftur.

Letter from the
Resident at Sattara
to the Secretary to
Government,
28 March 1839.

(True Copy.)
(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Acting Magistrate.

(No. 3.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of the Examination of *Koosia bin Suyajee*, surnamed *Palley*, a Mahratta by caste, and cultivator by profession, of Moza Dhome Illaka Sattara, now at Poona, aged 30 years, Sun 1248 Fusly (A. D. 1839).

Q. If you have come from Sattara to Poona in company with the prisoner Amrutrao Gunnessh Kudumkurs, state whatever you may know about Rajaram bin Narain Nulowrey's having given some forged paper to Amrutrao, and his having received 425 rupees?—A. I entered the service of Amrutrao about a month ago, and it is 20 or 22 days since we came to Poona: Amrutrao, Naro Sewajee, Babajee Bramin, Rajaram Nulowrey, and myself, came from Sattara. That Rajaram gave forged papers Amrutrao was saying. Rajaram received 425 rupees at Sattara from Amrutrao, which was in my presence.

Was or was not the sum of 425 rupees taken at one time?—It was given at one time.

Did Amrutrao detain Rajaram Nulowrey?—He was not detained. As he owes 425 rupees, I was directed by Amrutrao to keep an eye over him; consequently, I kept a look over him.

Examined upon oath.—Dated this 28th of February 1839.

Mark of a line by himself.

A signature in English of the Sahib.

True copy from the original, compared by Damodar Trimbeck, Nisbut police.

True copy from a copy, compared by Ballajee Ajiagee, Acting Karkoon.

(True Copy.)
(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Acting Magistrate.

(No. 4.)

TRANSLATION of a Copy of the Examination of *Babajee Rughoonath Gycowary*, a Bramin by caste, and Koolkurnee by profession, inhabitant of Moza Chinchodee Illaka Nuggur Huttee, residing at Poona, aged 42 years. Sun 1248, February (A. D. 1839).

Q. As you have come from Sattara in company with the prisoner, Amrutrao Gunnessh Khudumkur Purboo, state whatever you may know as to Rajaram bin Narain Nulowrey's having given a forged paper to Amrutrao, or as to the Nulowrey having been allowed a sum of rupees 425, which is to be recovered?—A. I lived at Sattara in the house of Bhugwuntrao Bhow, whence I intended to go by Poona, to my village in the Nuggur Illaka, or in quest of means of a livelihood. Just then Amrutrao Gunnessh Khudumkur told me to accompany him to Poona, and that he would provide for my livelihood. Upon this, I accompanied Amrutrao to Poona about 20 days ago. Amrutrao, Koosia, servant, Naro Sewajee, myself, Rajaram, and Narroo Simpee, came together to Poona. I know nothing about the 425 rupees on account of forged papers; except that, about two days ago, Amrutrao asked Rajaram Nulowrey for some rupees; on what account or as a loan I do not know.

Did Amrutrao detain Rajaram Nulowrey for rupees?—When Rajaram dined at Amrutrao's lodgings, in the evening, he asked him for rupees; then he said he would give them in the morning. Merely a Sepoy was given with him.

What sum of rupees did Rajaram Nulowrey say he would give?—He said he would give 25 rupees.

Dated this 28th of February 1839.

(signed) *Bajee Rughoonath*, surnamed *Gycowarey*,
in my own handwriting.

A signature in English of the Sahib.

Compared by Damodur Trimbeck, Nisbut police.

True copy from an original copy, compared by Vishoo Ragoonath, Acting Karkoon, Nisbut Dufter.

(True Copy.)
(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Acting Magistrate.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

(No. 5.)

Letter from the
Resident at Sattara
to the Secretary to
Government,
28 March 1839.

TRANSLATION of Copy of the Deposition of *Rajaram bin Narain*, surnamed *Nulowrey*, a Koom by caste, and a Suraff by profession, aged about 31 years, Inhabitant of Kusba wae Illaka Shreemun, Maharaj Chuttruputtee of Sattara, having his own house in Ruweewar Peynt, now at Poona in the Sookruwar Peynt, having lodgings at the house of Ballajee Simpee.

I DEPOSE upon oath before the police Duroga, that I went to Sattara on account of some dealings. It may be three weeks since I came here from thence when I came from Sattara, I and Amrutrao Gunnesh Khudmukur Purboo both came together. On our arrival, he took up his lodgings in Gunnesh Peynt, and I resided in Sookruwar Peynt. About eight days ago Amrutrao said to me, "After showing to Balla Sahib Senaputtee a lukhota, stated to have come from Poona to the address of Ballajee Punt Kibbey, who is employed under the resident Sahib of Sattara, you received four hundred and twenty-five (425) rupees: as, however, the lukhota has turned out to be false, return the money you have received." So he said. I then answered, "I did not show to the Senaputtee any lukhota to the address of the Kibbey, nor did I receive any rupees, neither do I know anything of the lukhota." So I said. When the conversation took place between Amrutrao and myself, Amrutrao's companions, Nana and Babajee, these two were present, as also Koosia, Sepoy; but he did not sit during the whole time. He went out and came in on business. Although I said that I had not received 425 rupees, still telling me that I should not go unless I gave the rupees, Amrutrao detained me at his lodgings yesterday, that is, on the 26th of February 1839; afterwards, he fed me at about 10 o'clock A.M.; after which he detained me till the evening and would not allow me to go away. When the evening came on, I asked Amrutrao's companion, Nana, and, taking a Sepoy, I set out to go to take my dinner at five or six ghutkas at night, and proceeded as far as the Toolsee-bang, when Koosia, Sepoy, said, "You have to go to a distance; the night has far advanced, the gun will be fired, therefore come back." So he said. I then came to Amrutrao's lodgings, after which I had my meal given me. I stopped at the same place during the night. It having come into my mind this morning that the above circumstances should be reported to the Surkar (local authorities), I eluded the sight of the Sepoy, and came away, and reported the case. Amrutrao desired me yesterday, at noon, to give him a loan of 25 rupees, and said he would pass me a note; so saying, he wrote a note and threw it before me. Then I said, "I would take the note when I might give the rupees." So saying, I threw back the note. Ragho Punt, whose surname I do not know, is a witness to this fact. Ragho Punt lives in the same place where Amrutrao has his lodgings, I made no lukhota to the address of the Kibbey, nor did I show any to the Senaputtee, neither did I receive any rupees; nevertheless the aforesaid Amrutrao, getting up a false accusation against me, and demanding 425 rupees, detained me. This is a true statement. This 11th of February 1839.

(signed) *Rajaram bin Narain Nulowrey*,
in my own handwriting.

Witnesses:

Tatia Munoothur Gholup, in my own handwriting.
Morojee bin Khundojee, Patell Dowley of Moza
Poonowley.

Given before me upon oath.

(signed) *Kassinath Kessow*,
Police Duroga.

Q. Is this deposition which is read to you true?—A. It is true. But Amrutrao Gunnesh Khudunkur said to me at Sattara, "I will give you a rough copy in my handwriting, which you are to show him (that is, to Gunputrao Kibbey, a nephew of Ballajee Punt Kibbey, Sattarkur), and tell him that there are documents in his handwriting, which he should take himself and give me something; that, if not, I will report to the Maharaj Sirkar." Having taken that rough draft with me, and having gone to Narrain bin Ramjee Simpee Koobukrey, residing in the town of Sattara in the Somwar Peynt, in the Chowk in the house of a Sootar, near a perfumer, I showed it to Ballajee Punt Kibbey's son-in-law, Baboorao Rugoonath Pundit Waekur, who said that all this was false; upon which I brought that rough copy back, and kept it back with the simpee. I have therefore stated as above.

What are the contents of the rough copy above alluded to?—That there are papers with seals and two notes, as the rough copy states. What are the rest of the contents I do not remember.

(signed) *Rajaram Nulowrey Waekur*,
now at Poona.

Dated this 28th of February 1839.

A signature in English of the Sahib.

True copy from the original, compared by Damodur Trimback, Nisbut police.

Copy from a copy, compared by Vidiyadhur Purshram, acting Karkoon, Nisbut Daftur.

(True Copy.)

(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Acting Magistrate.

(No. 6.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of the Deposition of *Amrutrao Gunnesh*, surnamed *Khudmukur*, a Purboo by caste, and Karkoon by profession, aged about 25 years, inhabitant of Sattara, having his own house in Peynt Somwur, now residing at Poona in Peynt Gunnesh, having his lodgings in the Warra of Shamrao Bulal.

Letter from the Resident at Sattara to the Secretary to Government,
28 March 1839.

I DEPOSE before the police Duroga, that I came from Sattara about 20 or 27 days ago, for the purpose of recovering from Rajaram Nulowrey Waeekur, the complainant, the sum of rupees four hundred and twenty-five (425), which I caused to be given to him by Shreemunt Rajeesbri Balla Sahib Senaputtee Sattarkur. I therefore came to the complainant Rajaram Nulowrey; that is to say, myself and the complainant came together from Sattara. The reason of my having made the Surkar Senaputtee give the money was this: the complainant, Rajaram, said, "Kooshoba Kibbey, who is at Poona, a brother of Ballajee Punt Kibbey, the Karbharee of the Resident Sahib of Sattara, sends treasonable letters to Ballajee Punt connected with the Rajkaram of Sattara, which I will seize and give. I shall require 400 or 500 rupees for expenses." Thus the complainant spoke to me at Sattara, when I communicated the above circumstance to Balla Sahib Senaputtee; on which occasion I did not take the complainant to the Senaputtee, and I myself mentioned the circumstance to the Senaputtee. I did not mention it through the medium of any one else. The Senaputtee, after having attended to me, gave me four hundred (400) rupees, to adopt measures to seize the treasonable papers. I gave them at Sattara, at my own house, to the complainant. After which the complainant asked for a further sum of 25 rupees, when I gave him twenty-five (25) rupees from myself. After having received in all 425 rupees, the complainant made over to me a lukhota addressed to Ballajee Punt Kibbey. The cover is of Kurchee paper, and the paper in the inside is Dewlutabadee: the Mahratta characters on the lukhota aforesaid are in the Beewulkuree style. Telling me that the lukhota above alluded to, which was sent from Poona by Khooshaba Kibbey to Ballajee Punt Kibbey, was intercepted and brought by him; the complainant gave the lukhota to me at Sattara, which I delivered to Balla Sahib Senaputtee. The lukhota above referred to, which the complainant gave to me, had been opened. I therefore read the letter in the lukhota, the contents of which I do not at all recollect; for it may be about two months since I read the letter, consequently the contents have not remained in my memory. The Senaputtee having read the aforesaid letter, said to me, "The contents of this letter are apparently not right; it appears to be a forgery." Having said so, he returned the letter to me, which is in my house at Sattara. As the complainant gave a forged letter, I called upon him to prove the authenticity of the letter, or else to refund the sum of rupees 425, received by him; when the complainant said that he would prove its genuineness at Poona; and he brought me to Poona. Afterwards another letter, stating it to be addressed to Ballajee Punt Kibbey, by Kooshaba Kibbey, was given open to me by him on a Dewlutabadee paper, which is just now with me at my lodgings. This letter also appeared to be a forgery. As it could not be proved, I told him to return the money; if not, that it would be necessary to go to Sattara. Having said so, I called him, the complainant, to my lodgings. He remained at my lodgings for four days, and I gave him food. This morning the complainant, from a mistake through inadvertence on the part of my servant, Koosia, effected his escape. I had kept the servant, Koosia, to take care of the complainant, therefore he went after him. I intended to have sent the complainant to Sattara with a servant. Just then he fled, stating that the letters were written by Kooshaba Kibbey to Ballajee Punt Kibbey. The complainant charged the above-mentioned two letters to me. On my arrival at Poona, I did not ask Kooshaba Kibbey any thing about this. This is a true statement. This 27th of February 1839.

(signed) *Amrootrao Gunness Khudumkur*,

Residing in Peynt Gunness, in my own handwriting.

Witness:

Marojee bin Khundojee, Patell Dowley of Moza Poonowley,

Tatia Munoohur Gholup, in my own handwriting.

Given before me,

(signed) *Kassinath Kessow*, Police Duroga.

Q. Is this deposition which is read to you true?—A. It is true.

How did you suspect that the first lukhota given by Rajaram bin Narayen Nulowrey was a forgery?—The papers in the lukhota were given as belonging to Kooshaba Kibbey; but when I compared them with the writing of Kooshaba, they did not correspond, I therefore supposed them to be forged.

Did Balla Sahib, Senaputtee of Illaka Sattara, authorise you to make an inquiry about this, or did you come after obtaining his permission for your proceeding on this business?—As this lukhota appeared to be forged, I informed Balla Sahib that I was proceeding to Poona to get the authenticity of the letter proved, or that I would at least bring the money. Then he said, "Go." Upon which I have come; for the Senaputtee has taken a zubanee from me that the money should be taken back from me.

Where are the two papers given by Rajaram bin Narain on two occasions?—That given

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Resident at Sattara
to the Secretary to
Government,
28 March 1839.

first at Sattara is at Sattara, in my house, situated in the Sounvar Peynt; and that given afterwards is at present at Poona, at my lodgings.

Did you detain Rajaram Vulud Narain?—I did not detain him.

Dated this 28th of February 1839.

(signed) *Amrootrao Gunness Khudumkur,*
Now residing in Peynt Gunness.

A signature in English of the Sahib.

True copy from the original, compared by Damudor Trimbuck, Nisbut police.

Copy of copy, compared by Ballajee Ajiagee, acting Karkoon Nisbut Chitunvees Duftur.

(True Copy.)

(signed) *E. H. Townsend,* Acting Magistrate.

(True Translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans,* Resident. Sattara.

Minute by the
Governor.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor subscribed to by the Board.

I CONCUR in opinion with Lieutenant-colonel Ovans on this subject. He may be informed accordingly, unless Mr. Anderson has any other course to propose.

(signed) *James Farish,*
G. W. Anderson.

30 March 1839.

Letter from the
Secretary to
Government to the
Resident at Sattara,
6 May 1839.

LETTER from the Secretary to Government to the Resident at *Sattara*,
dated Bombay Castle, 6th May 1839.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 28th March last (No. 16), forwarding copy of a communication from the acting magistrate of Poona, together with translations of the depositions therein mentioned, which you consider to relate to the inquiry carrying on by the Raja of Sattara, as to the forged papers alluded to in his Highness's yad, forwarded to Government with your letter dated the 4th January last.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to concur in the opinion expressed by you on the subject, and that the acting first assistant magistrate in charge at Poona has accordingly been requested to release the prisoner, Amrootrao Gunnessh, on his furnishing unexceptionable security to appear whenever he may again be required to do so, as suggested in the last paragraph of your letter.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

Letter from the
Secretary to
Government to the
Assistant Magis-
trate at Poonah,
6 May 1839.

LETTER from the Secretary to Government to the First Assistant Magistrate in
Charge at Poona, dated Bombay Castle, 6th May 1839.

Sir,

WITH reference to Mr. Townsend's letter to the address of the Resident at Sattara, dated the 14th March last (No. 558), I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to authorise you to release Amrootrao Gunnessh, the prisoner therein alluded to, on his furnishing unexceptionable security to appear whenever he may again be required to do so.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

Letter from the
Resident at Sattara
to the Secretary to
the Governor at
Dapooree,
2 September 1839.

LETTER from the Resident at *Sattara* to the Secretary in attendance on the
Honourable the Governor at Dapooree, dated Sattara Residency, 2d September
1839.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request that you will have the goodness to lay before the Honourable the Governor the following remarks on the papers brought by the Raja of Sattara to the Residency on the 26th ultimo, and then left for the perusal of his Excellency.

2. These papers consist of a yad from his Highness to the Honourable the
Governor,

Governor, of which a translation has been made by me, and is herewith annexed ; a Mahratta memoir of his Highness's case, of which there is also an English translation, made apparently in Bombay ; and various other Mahratta documents, of which I beg to forward a list in English.

3. His Highness's yad, as will be seen on a reference to it, is obscure and indefinite. It consists of general professions of friendship, alludes vaguely to the accusations against him, and hopes that the Governor will restore "the existing state of things" (that is, will grant all his Highness's demands) : and it is worthy of remark, that this yad is dated after his Highness had been distinctly informed of the specific charges which had been proved against him.

4. The Mahratta papers contained in the list have reference to the cases of Bhow Leley Hybutrao Shikarkaney and others, and Chanda Bhuree, the particulars of which were reported to Government in my several despatches, as noted in the margin.* These cases, as will be seen by reference to the letters just alluded to, do not bear upon any of the charges considered to be proved against his Highness ; and they appear to be produced now, to give an impression that a conspiracy has existed amongst certain officers of the British Government, and others, to bring ruin on his Highness.

5. The memoir itself appears to be a compilation made in Bombay from Dr. Milne's Letters to the Supreme Government, but expressed in more guarded language ; and the replies to most of the allegations and assumptions herein advanced will be found in the observations contained in my letters to Government, as noted in the margin.†

6. The chief points insisted upon in Dr. Milne's letters, all of which, it is to be recollected, were translated into Mahratta and sent up to the Raja, were : First, the Raja having deserted Bajeerao, and the assistance thereby rendered to the English. Second, that we had forfeited our faith, pledged through the Chitnuvees, to restore the whole raj to his Highness. Third, that various conspiracies had been formed from time to time against his Highness. Fourth, accusations against the Sepoys of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry. Fifth, accusations against the officers of the British Government and others. Sixth, general accusations against the witnesses. Demands were also made, that all his Highness's claims as regarded the Jageerdars should be complied with ; that the witnesses and others should be punished ; that a proclamation should be issued ; that the prisoners should be released and restored to their employments ; and that a declaration as to his Highness's right to correspond direct with Bengal and England, and send Vakeels there, should be made ; and finally, a remonstrance was made against any local interference, and a demand that an assurance in writing of "a satisfactory nature" should be sent to his Highness. There were also other pretensions urged ; but these were of too extravagant a nature to deserve any notice here.

7. On reference to the memoir now under consideration, the same points are recapitulated, and the same objects are kept in view, though, as I before said, in a more guarded manner ; and the extraordinary infatuation under which his Highness appears to act, will be at once apparent, when it is considered that, situated as he was at the time he gave in this memoir to the Honourable the Governor, and explicitly assured as he was that an acceptance of the amnesty proffered to him was the only means left of saving himself, he should still adhere to a representation of this description, which he admitted himself had little or no reference to the immediate points at issue.

8. It is unnecessary for me to enter into any further examination of this memoir, the different points of which have been all, as I have said above, fully replied to in my former letters. I shall therefore only add, that all the accusations against the British officers and others herein alluded to, are utterly unworthy of any credit ; also, that no such mode of taking evidence, or of dealing with the witnesses, as is herein described, was ever resorted to here ; that no threats or inducements of any kind were ever held out to them ; and lastly, that the Raja's brother,

Letter from the
Resident at Sattara
to the Secretary to
the Governor at
Dapooree,
2 September 1839.

* Acting Resident's letter of the 27th Sept. 1837 ; ditto of 16th Nov. 1837 ; ditto of 16th Dec. 1837 ; ditto of 5th March 1838 ; Resident's letter of the 4th Jan. 1839 ; ditto of 26th Jan. 1839 ; ditto of 26th Feb. 1839 ; ditto of 28th March 1839.

† Acting Resident's letter of the 27th Sept. 1837 ; ditto of 3d Oct. 1837 ; ditto of 11th Oct. 1837 ; ditto of 20th Oct. 1837 ; ditto of 13th Nov. 1837 ; ditto of 17th Nov. 1837 ; ditto of 11th Dec. 1837 ; ditto of 25th Jan. 1838 ; ditto of 1st Feb. 1838 ; ditto of 6th March 1838 ; ditto of 22d March 1838 ; ditto of 24th March 1838 ; ditto of 31st March 1838 ; ditto of 14th April 1838.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Resident at Sattara
to the Secretary to
the Governor at
Dapooree,
2 September 1839.

brother, instead of being told to leave the town, was strongly advised to remain there; and that he at last fled and put himself under our protection, as the only means left of saving his life, as he himself and his people at the time declared to me.

9. I have only further to observe, that from all that has been now brought under the observation of the Honourable the Governor, it must be obvious that no stipulations for the future would have been binding on this prince; but, labouring under what may justly be called a mania for intrigue, he must eventually have forfeited our alliance; and in the meantime that our apparent neglect of his various intrigues, and of his openly declared hostility to the British name, would have been productive of such evils throughout this country, as it would have been very difficult hereafter to remedy.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident.

TRANSLATION of a Yad from His Highness the Raja of Sattara, dated 16th Jumadilakur, or 26th August 1839.

ALTHOUGH there has been friendship between the British Government and this Surkar, there has been a degradation to our character and discredit to both Governments; this yad is therefore addressed for the purpose of being secretly attended to.

1. We were not actuated from the first by any avarice in contracting the friendship of the British Government, and when our house is of long standing, and the British Government is a friend, there is no occasion to entertain any doubt, and thus give rise to discredit in the eyes of the people, as to how it was done, for the sake of the friendship of the British Government. Notwithstanding the degradation occasioned by inimical people, still, with a view of restoring good understanding, and to prevent anything unfavourable appearing to the friendship of the British Government and to our reputation, we refrained from speaking of and writing certain points; for, considering the Sahibloks of the British Government like ourselves, and to prevent discredit, we refrained from mentioning them; consequently, even if our reputation be degraded, the British Government will increase it. And as to the persons who came to us, and were permitted to come, as to the documents, and as to what are the causes of such a false accusation having arisen about us, in order that the interruptions occasioned about this to the writings may not come to light, that no benefit may accrue to us, and that when they have effected and shown benefits, the same may prove to their own advantage, it has come to such a stage. In consequence of this, it was our wish that, to the exclusion of all Hindoos, there should be such Sahibloks as we might name, who were to examine into everything. We therefore communicated it personally to the Resident, as well as through the Kangars, and it was also intimated in writing, and attempts were also formerly made that the Governor Sahib should listen to it. This, however, did not take place.

2. As regards the matters above alluded to, the subject of this yad will be secretly communicated; and in the same manner as we may produce proofs regarding their line of conduct, the inimical people should produce whatever they may have, and as regards the proofs which may be produced by those people, or adduced in writing, and in like manner as regards their depositions and doings, their characters will be exhibited. But listening to inimical people, and without understanding it (its merits), the Sahibloks are acting. It is, however, not meant that they bear the same hostility like the inimical people. It therefore depends on the Governor Sahib to put to rights, in every respect, the obstacle thrown in the way of the writings and of the existing practice, and to restore the existing state of affairs, and he will in a friendly manner attend privately to whatever may be more or less as regards the Sahibloks. It is, however, requested that the Governor Sahib will not take it amiss about this. When the whole of this is examined, he will perceive how we have conducted ourselves from a reliance on friendship; and it should afterwards be so done, that the whole of our case may become known to the British Government.

3. Formerly, when Bajeerow was *in statu quo*, we, without fear of life, and without listening to Bajeerow, contracted the friendship of the British Government. As to this, Bajeerow is now alive, and his people are in this country, and persons out of them, and fabricating and malicious people of the same character, in order to serve their own purposes, have made various statements and inventions. Taking them to be true, and without consideration, a degradation has been occasioned to our character, and disrespect has been shown in the eyes of the people. Then acts of such description are more shameful to persons of respectability than all other troubles. The Governor Sahib will therefore listen to us about their former behaviour, and make an arrangement, agreeably to custom, about those who have acted disrespectfully, and so forth.

4. As regards the domestic affair regarding our brother, ever since the death of the late Abba Sahib Maharaj up to the present time, in what manner and how our brother has conducted himself, and without taking any notice of it, how we have taken care of him, is known to every one; and although he was sensible of what treatment he met with from Bajeerow, still, without thinking of it, and listening to false pleas of gain, &c., held out by malicious persons to answer their own interested views, he went away. What credit is then due to such acts and conduct? And formerly, during the time of Briggs Sahib, while

while at Bholee, he removed himself in like manner; but as he had no support then from the British Government, he returned. Such are the proofs formed by malicious people.

In all four paragraphs.

(True Translation.)

(signed)

C. Ovals, Resident.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Resident at Sattara
to the Secretary to
the Governor at
Dapooree,
2 September 1839.

SUBSTANCE of the Case of His Highness.

MR. ELPHINSTONE said at the first interview, that Russell Sahib, being about to visit his Lordship the Governor-general, his Highness might mention to him anything he had to say, that he may communicate the same to his Lordship, and get a settlement satisfactory to his Highness.

His Highness answered, that there never was a misunderstanding between him and the English Government; that having had full confidence in the power and justice of the English Government, as well as the assurances of Mr. Elphinstone himself, he took refuge in General Smith's camp with his family, brothers, Bulwuntrow Senaputty and Chitness, without caring even for his life; that, in order to communicate his arrival to Mr. Elphinstone, he immediately wrote a note to Natoo, by the hand of Chitness, that his Highness trusted that Mr. Elphinstone would consider his dignity, and do everything accordingly, and that he had nothing to say.

Mr. Elphinstone said, that the English Government did not covet the possession of territory, but was anxious to contract friendship, and that his Highness's advantage consisted in promoting that friendship.

His Highness remarked, that his sentiments were of the same kind.

If he entertained any hostile feelings, he would have acted differently. While in the camp of Bajeerow, his Highness received an offer of the sovereignty of the kingdom, on a condition that his Highness should have friendly eye upon Bajeerow; but his Highness left off all personal consideration, and, disregarding the feelings of his own family, contracted friendship with the English Government.

2. If his Highness had any personal consideration, he would have mentioned the same to Russell Sahib, when he went to the Governor-general.

3. And as the Sirdars in Bajeerow's camp were favourable to his Highness, he would have acted in a different manner.

4. Bajeerow frequently urged his Highness, both at Mahoolee and in the camp, to release his Highness's uncle, Raja Chittoor Sing, but his Highness did not do so; on the contrary, his Highness advised Bajeerow to make a war, and promised his own co-operation.

5. The reason of this was, that his Highness had assurances from the English Government, and communications had passed between Mr. Elphinstone and his Highness's people, Sudasew Rhugwunt and the Chitness, when on one occasion he requested information and papers from them connected with the Raja of Kolapoor, &c., which information they readily furnished him, without considering the risk and danger of their lives.

6. When the fort of Sattara was taken, and our people were sent for, they did not go themselves, though the occasion appeared favourable.

7. Captain Grant said once or twice to his Highness, that it was the opinion of Mr. Elphinstone respecting his Highness's territory, that it should be given over to his Highness's charge after his Highness became fully acquainted with the system of administration; but General Munro and Mr. Chaplin thought that whatever was proposed to be given, should be made over at once. Captain Grant further remarked that, as there were two opinions in this matter, the Government would act according to the pleasure of his Highness. On this subject conversations passed between Captain Grant and his Highness; but his Highness uniformly said that, as he had no full information respecting the usages of the English Government, and as he had made many enemies by contracting friendship with the English Government, he would wait till it was satisfied on the point of his abilities and intelligence. In the meantime, the English Government would superintend the affairs. This was the reply of his Highness. Now, if his Highness had motives of avarice, why should he have said so? This matter is known to Mr. Elphinstone, Captain Grant, and Ballajee Punt Natoo; but what Natoo will say just now, is not certain.

8. After his Highness began to conduct his affairs, a misunderstanding arose for some reason in the time of Captain Grant. In a conversation which passed with him, and also with Colonel Briggs, respecting some subject connected with want of rain, something similar (to the present) was observed, and then also his Highness clearly disavowed every motive of avarice.

9. When Mr. Elphinstone was about to leave his office of Governor, with the intention of proceeding to England, his Highness wrote him a letter, stating, that though his Highness hoped that no misunderstanding would ever arise, yet one had already arisen. In reply to this, Mr. Elphinstone writes, that the English Government would look upon his Highness's territory as its own. A misunderstanding has again now arisen, and if his Excellency the Governor would look upon our affairs as those of his own Government agreeably to Mr. Elphinstone's letter, he would enter into these views. The reason why we wrote

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Resident at Sattara
to the Secretary to
the Governor at
Dapooree,
2 September 1839.

on this subject to Mr. Elphinstone so long ago was, that, from the conduct of the enemies, we could foresee what might happen in future; for this reason we have always said that, if the Company's Government thinks proper it is all good, otherwise we have no motives of covetousness. The same sentiments were expressed in a memorandum of three articles, which was given by us at the time of the investigation of Govind Row's conduct.

10. After we had an interview with Mr. Elphinstone at Jeyjooree, Natoo began to play tricks, and, interfering in every matter, wished to control all things, and began to cause vexation of various kinds without any reason. Knowing him to be of the same caste as Bajeerow, and also considering that many people had become our enemies in consequence of our making friendship with the British Government, it was represented to Mr. Elphinstone, on his arrival at Poona, through Jeewunrow, the vakeel of the Guicowar, and our Chitness, that Natoo should not be allowed to interfere in our affairs, and that we should be allowed to have a secret interview, at which everything would be explained. When Mr. Elphinstone afterwards came to Jeyjooree, we communicated to him all the methods used by others through jealousy. This led to the appointment of Captain Grant.

11. Natoo was acting for some time under Captain Grant's orders, when, seeing that the name of Wittul Bullal was mentioned in the treaty, he formed an intention of leaving our court on a false pretence, that as we were in the habit of charging the people with corruption, there was no use of his remaining longer with us. The real reason of this step, however, was the disappointment of his expectation of being invested with the office of minister, and being placed at the head of the administration. Natoo went to Poona on a pretext of his intention of going to Benares.

12. Being inflamed against us for reasons mentioned above, he excited the dependants of the Raja of Akulcote, received large sums of bribes, and projected a war against us. Sir John Malcolm, however, prevented the rebellion from arriving at maturity.

13. Natoo next advanced money to Suchew and interferred in his affairs.

14. When Colonel Lodwick, the Resident, sent a communication to us, desiring that proclamations be issued, warning all not to borrow money from people living in other territories, and his Highness issued proclamations to that effect in his own territories and those of the Jagheerdars, Natoo, who had advanced money to the Suchew, induced him to address a letter to his Highness, stating that he could not ascertain to which power he was subject. When this became the subject of discussion, and his Highness directed Dinkurrow Moheetay to forward the letter to the Resident, Natoo came and earnestly begged to have the letter back, instead of sending it to the Resident. He apologized for it, as if for an offence. If Natoo did not conspire in sending the letter, what reason was there in begging for its return with so much importunity?

15. Natoo next made misrepresentations to the British officers, and agitated a dispute, by impressing their minds with constructions on the documents connected with the boundary question. These constructions were as false as they were contrary to former practice. By doing this, Natoo excited a prejudice against his Highness in the minds of the British officers.

16. Knowing that the boundary dispute, groundless as it was, would not succeed, Natoo invented a story of conspiracy. He commenced his present manœuvres to gratify his malice.

17. The roguish and deceitful people who were expelled from Nagpoor by Mr. Jenkins, and who were also sent away by Captain Grant for corruption, malpractices, &c., have been collected by Natoo, and incited with himself as assistants in the present business. Thus the dispute has been agitated.

18. In the same way Ballajee Kasi Kibey was dismissed from service by Colonel Robertson for misbehaviour in Candeish. On his arrival here under Colonel Briggs, he carried on intrigues in the ministerial office at his Highness's court; but his efforts having proved unsuccessful, he incited the dispute respecting the adoption of Bajaba Naick, and having received bribes through the hands of Eshwuntrow Phoujdar, and Abba Bhoetay, interfered in the business, representing to the Resident that his Highness had prepared troops to shoot the women of Nimbalkur family. This, however, proved false. Mr. Elphinstone disapproved of Colonel Brigg's proceedings, and left the settlement of the whole matter to the pleasure of his Highness. Colonel Robertson, who succeeded, foiled all the intrigues. On Colonel Lodwick's arrival, Kibey brought disrespectful messages, even before the first interview, and thus made a beginning of the disputes.

19. Observing this, Natoo excited Mr. Warden to agitate the question respecting the boundaries of the Jagheerdars.

20. The Governor, Lord Clare, said that Mr. Elphinstone and Captain Grant possessed information on the subject; letters might be written to them. Letters were accordingly written to those three gentlemen, but they were returned by the Honourable the Court of Directors, who stated their willingness to listen to all representations on the subject, but observed, that it was not proper for them to deliver letters to private individuals. That body further remarked, that there was nothing to prevent his Highness from corresponding with those gentlemen; that the measures adopted by his Highness respecting his Jagheerdars (Suchew included) were good; that the estates of the Jagheerdars would revert to his Highness behind them; that his Highness possessed authority over them even in the time of Peshwa.

21. It was intended not to allow his Highness to have a copy of this letter, but it was given after considerable discussion. At the time of the first interview Mr. Reid was with

Sir

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Sir R. Grant. When no measures were taken for a year, according to the Court's instructions, the subject was personally mentioned by his Highness to Sir R. Grant, in the presence of Colonel Lodwick, the Resident, and Mr. Willoughby. On that occasion his Highness observed, that a period should be fixed for carrying the settlement into effect, and a yad should be sent accordingly, otherwise it would be necessary to send some one to England; but no notice being taken of this, the matter was further brought to the Resident's notice, both in person and through Senaputtee and Dinkurrow Moheetay. An answer was returned, saying, "What harm was there if 50 years elapsed?" It was observed on our part, that since a misunderstanding had occurred in the lifetime of his Highness, who was the actor in the settlement, how could there be a confidence for the future, and that therefore it was necessary to send letters and persons to Calcutta and England.

Letter from the
Resident at Sattara
to the Secretary to
the Governor at
Dapoorree,
2 September 1839.

22. The Resident answered, that his Highness should send some good Englishman. Upon that Meera was nominated for the duty, with others of our people, and Dr. Milne was chosen to assist, in case his services were rendered necessary. It was intended to communicate this plan to the Governor on his arrival at Sattara for the dussra, and then to carry the same into effect.

23. A message having been sent to Colonel Lodwick through Kibey, he got Kibey to write in answer, that "in order to remove filth, more filth ought to be applied." Now this officer chose to suspect filth (deceit) in a just matter where there was none. He, however, took in hand malicious and roguish people, and a conspiracy was set on foot.

24. Nana Oopadhey, who had proceeded with his Highness for bathing in the Krishna at Mahoolee, went before the Swaree and also came back in advance. While he was coming along the road as usual, the guards (of the Resident) were about to stop him, on pretence of demanding a reason why he had been driving his buggy furiously before the Residency. A message was received from the Resident on the subject, demanding that as Nana Oophadhey had driven furiously, he should be given up to the Resident. There was nothing to justify this proceeding on such a trifling matter; but it appears that they must have done this to see what his Highness was going to do respecting it.

25. The charge of sedition was some time after brought up through the sentries, the substance of which is as follows; and it was more readily believed by the Resident, as the letters to Calcutta and England, which were in the course of preparation at the house of Govind Row Wittul, had given him offence, as well as some former proceedings.

26. A representation was made on our part, respecting some temporary sheds which were built by the sentries within his Highness's boundary at Mahableshwer. The same were removed by order of the Governor. The superintendence of the place being vested in Govind Row, his conduct had given offence; besides which, the refusal of the permission for taking water from the well, as also the removal of their spiritual teacher from the Mahoolee road, by order of the Resident, had excited against him the indignation of the men of the 23d Regiment. Through such feelings of enmity, the said men invented a groundless and false accusation, on which Govind Row Wittul was carried to the Resident. His Highness possesses some depositions, showing by whom the men were excited.

27. At that time Kibey compelled his Highness to leave off the worship, without giving him five minutes' time to complete it.

28. When Mr. Willoughby and Colonel Ovens came for making an inquiry, his Highness told them that the investigation should take place in the presence of the people of both sides. If the object was to find out truth, was there any occasion to carry on the examination *ex parte*?

29. When his Highness went to the Residency, the depositions of the sentries were read to him. It was stated in those papers, that sentries had come there. Now, if Govind Row was engaged in seducing them, the sentries should have gone there, and not come. This is a proof of the falsehood and maliciousness of their accusations. Again, since a gun was fired every night, to prohibit ingress and egress from the lines, how could they come? It was further mentioned in the depositions, that Colonel Lodwick had said that his Highness would be sent to Calcutta and England. On this his Highness asked Colonel Lodwick on the subject, when he denied having made use of such language. His Highness immediately remarked, "These men tell and write down lies before your face; what, then, is the use of their being confronted?" Colonel Lodwick said, "This is true." His Highness then rejoined, "If it be your wish to confront them, they will say Yes, and we will say No; what justice can there be made in such contradiction? If the proceedings were just, what reason was there to carry them on, after it was proved before two British officers that the accusers told falsehoods?"

30. The copies of the sentries' depositions were not given, though demanded.

31. The Commissioners did not see his Highness previous to their departure.

32. People were sent to confront the statements contained in the depositions showing the misconduct of the sentries.

33. The witnesses that were produced to prove the accusation against Govind Row Dewan were interested, malicious persons, and also were notorious swindlers. Such native soldiers of the regiment had formerly prejudiced the mind of some British officers against his Highness, publicly accusing him of being an accomplice in the rebellion of his uncle Chittoor Sing. This accusation was supported also by malicious and ignorant witnesses; but Mr. Elphinstone and Captain Grant, who well knew the conduct of his Highness, believed this as totally false; but the accuser maintained his point to the last.

34. In Captain Grant's time, also, there appeared to be a person at Calcutta, who, producing forged papers with his Highness's seal, asserted himself to be his Vakeel, and bor-

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Resident at Sattara
to the Secretary to
the Governor at
Dapooree,
2 September 1839.

rowed thousands of rupees from the merchants. Certain persons, by name Bapoo Dane Vaied, Tata Naralker, and Gopall Shastree, had formerly prejudiced the mind of Bajeerow against us through malice, by representing to him, through Trimluckjee Dainglia, that we had received suits of clothes, &c. from the Guicowar, and brought Oondo Vanaek, a servant of the Guicowar, to prove the charge; but when Bajeerow inquired deeply into the matter, it appeared from Trimluckjee's own conduct, that his object was no other but to obtain the command of the fort and town of Sattara. By these measures the suspicion was cleared from Bajeerow's mind. Trimluckjee next seduced Wittoo Cobday to forge a note in imitation of the writing of his Highness, and on the ground of that note a charge of sedition was brought against him; but the note appearing, on inquiry, to be a forgery, Bajeerow was perfectly satisfied of the falsehood of the charge.

35. In the affair of the personation of Chittoor Sing, the impostors got some female servants to depose some delicate matters, in order to prove their assertions. It was also asserted that his Highness denied the reality of Chittoor Sing, for fear that he would be obliged to give him a share. These stories, however, did not prove true.

36. In the same manner, when his Highness went to Goochagur, in the time of Colonel Briggs, some seditious Bramins of the place had come to the Senaputtee. They were, however, apprehended, and instantly sent to the Resident, which is well known to all. From such examples of his Highness's conduct, it may be seen whether there was any possibility of seditious people being harboured in the court of his Highness.

37. A person in upper Hindostan had, some years ago, personated his Highness's brother, Bhawoo Sahib, though he had been dead. This impostor received entertainment from Englishmen there, and was sent to Sattara with an escort. The English officers believed in his identity. When he was questioned, he answered that he had made his escape, as his Highness was burning him, though alive. When, however, his case was properly investigated, the man was found to be an impostor; and he himself confessed that he had practised the deceit, and personated a great individual for earning his maintenance. Persons of bad character speak in any way that suits their interest. In the present case, the sentries had, from former time, resolved to take revenge by inventing some false charges, and this resolution they openly professed. There are depositions to prove this; but no one would look at them, nor send replies to our communications; the documents have therefore remained useless.

38. When his Highness went again to the Residency to give a yad of three articles, his Highness expressed his readiness to the British Government testing the purity of his intentions, by intrusting him with any matters, or by taking back his kingdom, but that he hoped that they would not attach a stain to his honour. This, however, was never noticed.

39. When a yad of 15 articles was sent by his Highness, the Resident desired that a part of it might be omitted. If his proceedings were right, what necessity was there of making this demand?

40. The Resident continued to send messages to his Highness to send Bulwunt Row Chitness, Soowunt, Dinkurrow, Moheetaj Senakurtay, Babbajee Paradkur, Rhowlojee Naiek, Kas Ker, and Ramchunder Kurdarow. When these demands were made, his Highness, regarding his friendship with the English Government, sent them immediately, even without asking the reason of their being called up. These men, however, were put under restraint.

41. For what reason these persons were carried has not been made known to his Highness up to the present moment. What the reason was must be best known to themselves. There is nowhere such a practice of keeping everything back.

42. It is manifest that no documents in the handwriting of his Highness or any of his people have been found, and that no force has arrived from anywhere, or been levied. Whether hostilities were commenced, or whether such acts as these have been at any time committed by his Highness, is also well known. It is manifest, also, that his Highness's people have never made any disturbance or fled away anywhere. For such acts as his Highness's people are accused of, there must be a rich treasury. Now, where was such a treasury? In what state his Highness's own is must be well known to the English Government. Were the Ryots plundered, or any convoy attacked, or any Englishmen put to death? There has been nothing of this kind, and no sort of breach in the treaties passed, to the termination of Mr. Elphinstone's government, through Captain Grant, and no money extorted as durbar-khurch from anywhere. Who among our people that have been carried away is opulent? The accusers, who are needy persons, have united in the present false and groundless proceedings, with a view to obtain maintenance. They have enriched themselves by such acts as these, and it is obvious that they have been chosen as accomplices by his Highness's opponents, in order to promote their own views.

43. In order to cloak the violation of the treaty on their own part, the British officers have been willing to believe the mere and unsupported assertions of malicious, avaricious, ignorant, and needy swindlers and backbiters, and upon such assertions have insulted the honour of his Highness's people, and his own dignity.

44. It is said that there can be no documents to prove political intrigues, adultery, and theft. Now it is equally obvious, that there could not have been so many persons privy to a political measure. Such malicious and interested testimony is not valid in a just and impartial investigation.

45. The charges that appeared formerly groundless on investigation, are now again brought forward, and put forth as correct.

46. The

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Resident at Sattara
to the Secretary to
the Governor at
Dapooree,
2 September 1839.

46. The Jagheerdars are ignorant, and conduct themselves badly. Captain Grant therefore warned his Highness, that as they were accustomed, from the time of the Paishwas, to corruption, his Highness would require no other advice, if he acted consistently with the documents that had passed in reference to them, and the letters that he had been receiving from Mr. Elphinstone. It is not agreeable to his Highness to become an accomplice to their practices, and under his vigilant control they have no opportunities of carrying on their own interested systems, which are oppressive to their subjects as they are contrary to justice. Being dissatisfied on this account, they have maliciously united in the conspiracy, and become accomplices of his Highness's opponents. The British Government well knows how much exertions and expense have been used by his Highness and his people in reference to the Jagheerdars, with a view to benefit them. Let those, then, who accuse his Highness of the breach of the documents and yads passed about the Jagheerdars, first give agreements to forfeit all their emoluments, and to be subjected to penalties in case any part of their statement proves false, they may then bring forward their charges.

47. As to his Highness, he has already given a yad to the British Government. His own position and that of the British Government are so different, that there is no occasion or use of political intrigues or sedition.

48. Those who have originated the present proceedings, instead of convicting his Highness according to the principles of justice, have commenced sowing the seeds of discord in his family, and for their own justification have enticed away his brother, by making handsome promises. In such cases, it is nowhere usual to resort to such measures. The object of our opponents can only be a wish to hide their own falsehood, and to accomplish their own ends, which being unworthy could not be gained, unless by enticing people on promises of favour. But this itself is a very strong proof that they are actuated by malice against us. What stronger evidence can there be on the subject? When his Highness was formerly going to Bhore after the Suchew, accompanied by Colonel Briggs, the Suchew mentioned to his Highness that he had given a bribe of 10,000 rupees to the Colonel while he was in Candeish. This was immediately reported by his Highness to Colonel Briggs, who consequently refused to go to Bhore, and returned from Bholee. His Highness's brother then left him in the same way that he has now done, but, finding no protection, returned back. It is evident that he has not taken the present step without the protection of those with whom he has taken refuge, and those who incited him to adopt the measure.

49. The practice respecting the taking of depositions is, that the deponent should write his own statement. Instead of this, however, his Highness's opponents frame the depositions themselves, and, reading the same to the deponents, take their signatures upon the same. Again, though some of the deponents could write, they were not allowed to write their statements, but were directed only to sign them. Several have been induced to give testimony, on a representation that they would be benefited by doing so, and receive some enams and presents: others have been forced to declare through intimidation, and threats of punishment held out to them in the event of their refusal; while release was offered them, in case they testified the truth of what our opponents chose to dictate. Some again deposed falsely, when they were told that other witnesses, by stating to that effect, would prove them guilty of prevarication, and subject them to punishment. Depositions have been framed on such representations as these; and it is even reported that persons, whose first statements did not suit the views of our opponents, or did not agree with the rest, were placed in confinement, and when they assented to what was proposed to them, other depositions were taken from them, and they were released. When this was seen by others, they were also induced to follow the example. Several persons, though released, have been kept by the opposite party under their power.

50. Some of those came to his Highness and reported what had occurred. Others were about to give their depositions, when harsh measures being adopted towards them by the opposite party, and some being warned on the subject, they did not make appearance again before his Highness.

51. Those persons who have given their depositions to the opposite party in consequence of their being thrown into confinement, are frequently warned to be prepared to confront the statements which they have given, and they also receive allowances for their support in a direct or indirect manner. They are secretly encouraged, and information has been received of Sowcars being prohibited from enforcing their demands against those people, are not prohibited from going about the town and contracting fresh debts, and the Sowcars alone are prevented from enforcing their demands. What stronger proof is wanted than this?

52. Even when a man says that he did not state a particular fact, he is told that he did do so, and since it has been written, there is no use of saying in any other way. In this manner he is forced to sign the paper.

53. Several depositions have been interlined to suit their views; and on the pretence of their being spoiled, the deponents have been obliged to copy and sign the papers so altered.

54. Several of our opponents have purposely contracted partnership with bankers, and have got them to make entries in their books according to pleasure, and then brought the same as evidence; though it is well known that these bankers have assumed false bankruptcy, made false entries in their books, and have been notorious swindlers.

55. There are proofs to show that some people have been prevailed upon to imitate writings, and make false documents.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Resident at Sattara
to the Secretary to
the Governor at
Dapoorree,
2 September 1839.

56. Proofs are always ready, to show that, when it was found impossible to make new seals exactly like those of his Highness, his treasurer was seduced in order to get the latter one.

57. Those who brought proofs to his Highness, Leley, &c., were not placed under arrest, or otherwise forced to give their depositions, as they were on the other side. His Highness received such only as were brought voluntarily. Had there been free permission to all to visit his Highness, as there has been on the other side, everything would have been known; but as restraint has been put, no one has been able to see his Highness, and his Highness has been unable to get any one to tell him the truth. Some have, of their own accord, given depositions, and these remain with his Highness. If the proceedings of the opposition are just, it follows therefore that they are improper.

58. Natoo came to the palace, and said to his Highness that he should acknowledge what they were going to say or maintain, that the matter may have originated with his servants, otherwise his Highness would lose the kingdom. His Highness replied, "Since he was not concerned in anything of the kind, what necessity was there for his saying so, and that he trusted that the English Government would do everything according to justice?" Natoo rejoined, "That justice was of three kinds: first, of superiors; second, of the weak; third, of equals; so that justice was not always of the same nature. On the present occasion," Natoo continued, "your Highness should bear in mind, that justice remained with the stronger party." After this, Natoo sent messages through other people, exhorting his Highness to confess the charge, or to say that the matter originated with his servants; and, in the event of refusal, threatening him that the English Government would imprison him, or transport him beyond the seas, or confine him in a port, or send him elsewhere, or soldiers would surround him, when his Highness would repent of his proceedings, and confess his guilt. Since Natoo threatened his Highness himself in this manner, it may easily be imagined how he must have got testimony and documents from poor people, and how much influence his threats must have exercised upon their minds. Let these proceedings show what the opponents of his Highness must have done, to promote their views and gratify their feelings of malice. When they found that his Highness could not be induced to enter into their snares either by their threats, they began to intimidate his servants on public roads, in their house, or in any other place where they could be met. It was represented to them that his Highness's kingdom was now to fall down, why do you all shut your eyes? His Highness's opponents carried on such intrigues to create a party in their favour, not only in the palace, but even in the harem and among the slaves of his Highness, and thus by intimidation and counsel induce him to become a tool in their hands. This was done to strengthen their views, and to get the support of all the people of his Highness. But in any business a man must have prudence.

59. Those who are accused also must be really guilty. The people who are now with his Highness have been and are still tampered with handsome promises of the above kind. The best proof of which is, that they have succeeded in detaching his Highness's brother from him. What stronger evidence is necessary on this subject?

60. Gungadhur Josee was found concerned in the sedition of the Arabs; but Colonel Lodwick, in a memorandum respecting him, says that he did it to support himself, as many other people do. Now these who accuse his Highness's people, though they have no other proof than mere assertions, are not they doing this for obtaining a livelihood? The fact is, that the British officers have been making out a case by an exercise of their strength. Since accusations of sedition were brought against his Highness, why would others come to him to carry on sedition? Indeed, sedition has been produced in his own family, as has been already shown.

61. Chanda Bohuree was sent to the Resident, Colonel Ovans, as connected with the affair of Goa. He released him, as Colonel Lodwick had done; but without communicating the same to his Highness, like the latter officer. It is said that a sum of money was given for his expenses. It may hence be seen whether he was not instructed for the purpose; since such people, instead of being punished, are released on paying for their expenses, it is very clear that they must have been sent for the purpose. Formerly, such people were put in confinement and punished; now, however, the case is otherwise. What stronger proof is necessary?

62. Those who were employed by his Highness in writing and explaining his case were imprisoned. The practice of placing agents under arrest will nowhere be found to prevail.

63. The provisions of the treaty are misrepresented; the former friendly intercourse is altered, though our conduct is perfectly consistent with written agreement; false proceedings have been brought forward as just, and the authenticity of several of the documents and yads is denied, on pretence that they are not in the records. All these acts originate in a motive of ruining a weaker party, in order to gain the confidence of the stronger, by showing some services, and thereby to promote their interests and satisfy their own revengeful and malicious feelings.

64. Those of our people who are carried away are constantly harassed, and threats are held out to them.

65. Rumours are constantly circulated, to the effect that a certain person is to be carried to the Residency on a certain day, in order to intimidate the people who are acting in subordination to his Highness. The object of doing this is, that the people about his Highness should lose all confidence in him, and should be induced to follow the opposite views; in which case it is expected that his Highness would be compelled to acknowledge the charge. This is the motive of all that his Highness's enemies have been doing.

66. What reason is there for so much delay in passing a decision, if the proceedings of the

the opposite party are just? The object is to ruin his Highness by this very means, and thus to reduce him to their power.

67. Several persons have been excited to exceed their authority and rights, and to do unjust things that are quite contrary to practice.

68. Some again, on the other hand, have been deprived of their villages, enams, nem-nooks, pensions, &c., merely through ill-will, and without any fault on their own part. There are proofs on this point, and the persons themselves can be produced if the English Government wants them.

69. The object of doing this is to excite his Highness by unjustifiable and illegal acts. There are evidences to prove this point.

70. On the arrival of Colonel Ovens as Resident, his Highness wrote two letters to the late Governor, Sir Robert Grant (Nos. 27 and 32), the substance of which is as follows: "The English Government does not seem so favourably disposed towards us as it has hitherto been, let it therefore take care of what it has given. We regard nothing so much as friendship. If there be any doubt on the subject, we will go and reside in the Resident's bungalow with our family. We do not wish to set ourselves in opposition. We wish to conduct ourselves with the English Government in sincerity." His Highness wrote a letter also to the Honourable the Acting Governor, Mr. Farish, in which he expressed a wish for the continuance of friendship, observing that many days had passed since the agitation of the present disputes. A memorandum, containing an account of all that passed from the commencement, was also sent (No. 75); but no answer has been received to any of these documents.

71. The Resident, Colonel Ovens, sent a word through Kebey, during the Dusra festival, that "there is misunderstanding between us and your Highness." Now, if the misunderstanding had arisen from any thing on our part, he should have let us know the ground of his assertion; but, instead of doing that, he only sent a message, which is like forcing a proof. There are many things to be said in reference to such points.

72. There has been a practice since the time of Captain Grant, that when anything is to be communicated without the intervention of the Resident, the same was done by sending a man, frequently some English gentleman, to the Honourable the Governor. Many points have been settled through the representations of this kind. All the officers of the English Government being aware of the sincerity of our conduct, this was never objected to; but Colonel Lodwick lately prohibited European gentlemen from visiting his Highness. It is our wish that European gentlemen should be permitted to visit us, for by that means our conduct becomes known to the European community, and many erroneous impressions are removed.

73. The agents of other people are allowed to represent the cases of their masters, and ours alone are prohibited from doing so, though there exist documents and precedents to prove that this has been allowed up to the present time.

74. There is another thing. Proposals are sometimes made to us contrary to justice and written engagements. If these are not listened to, an angry representation is made to the British Government that we do not comply with its wishes, and so ill-feelings are excited. If, on the other hand, the proposal is agreed to, the whole responsibility of it is thrown upon his Highness, saying, "what with us." Knowing this, and considering that by compromising our own principles we incurred general reproach, we acted accordingly. On one occasion, a visit was paid to us, and we were informed that our dignity and interest would be promoted if we heard what was suggested, but otherwise great loss would arise to the state, and what might happen in future could not be foretold. Within a year after this the present proceedings were instituted.

75. What has been suggested above, though often repeated, has never been acted upon. It now remains with the English Government to make a fresh inquiry into all the circumstances, according to the rules of justice, to confront the witnesses, and to examine and weigh all the documents in conjunction with his Highness. The memorandum of three articles formerly given at the time of the first inquiry, is specific enough on this point. We have no wish to carry on any discussions with the English Government. This might have been done, and the nature of the investigation might have been demanded, if there had been any other party. It is not proper to have such discussions merely upon the assertions of the malicious persons, especially where there exists friendship. It is proper that those who have originated the present false proceedings should be punished, and made to pay for the loss which they have occasioned to both the Governments. It is also necessary to issue a proclamation, announcing the sincerity of feeling which exists between the two States, to restore our people to their former position in our court from their present confinement, and to declare our right to correspond with the Governments of Bengal and England, and to send agents to them. For every Governor is not like yourself or Mr. Elphinstone, and every Resident cannot be like Captain Grant and Colonel Robertson. When any person goes with a complaint to the Government or the Resident, and a proper explanation is sent by us on the subject, those who are about are ready to represent it as an indication of a wish on our part, and on the part of our people, to disregard the advice of the Resident through arrogance, &c. From such representations proceedings like the present take their root. From the dispute of the Bramins, for instance, a great prejudice was excited against the Chitness, which has been more or less the cause of the distress to which he has been reduced. The officers of the English Government, considering themselves to have the right of dictation in all matters, take offence even when we contend for just measures. It is our wish, therefore, that steps should be taken to prevent

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Resident at Sattara
to the Secretary to
the Governor at
Dapooree,
2 September 1839.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Resident at Sattara
to the Secretary to
the Governor at
Dapooree,
2 September 1839.

this in future, to put an end to the unprecedented and unusual practices that have been adopted against the spirit of the written engagements, and that assurance in writing of a satisfactory nature should be sent to us. It will be well if this is done, and such principles be followed in future, otherwise what is there to prevent the English Government from doing any thing that it likes? Your Excellency being renowned for impartiality and justice, may judge of our anxiety for preserving the friendship with the British Government. Nothing will be wanting on our part that is necessary for the sake of friendship, except in matters of religion. To flatter and endeavour to please by mean arts is the business of low people, and it is far from our rules of conduct.

The papers that have been sent up to the present time were confined to particular matters; but this embraces the substance not only of them all, but contains a brief recapitulation of all that has taken place to this day. We shall continue to write on whatever may take place hereafter. There are other subjects, also, to which we may allude on proper occasions. We are afraid that this paper will appear too long; but we hope that your Excellency will, for the sake of friendship, deem it worthy of attention, as containing the exposition of the methods practised by our enemies to injure us. It now remains with your Excellency to gratify our wishes by paying us a visit at Sattara, and to do all that is proper and just.

MEMORANDUM of Papers received from his Highness the Raja of Sattara.

List of the papers sent.

Yad from his Highness, dated 26th August 1839, containing four paragraphs, stating that his Highness was not actuated by any avarice in contracting friendship with the British Government; that inimical persons have thrown reflections on his character; that he had communicated his wish to the Resident, that such European gentlemen as might be pointed out by his Highness should be employed to conduct the inquiry, to the exclusion of all Hindoos; that his Highness will secretly communicate the facts as regards this yad, and that any complaints against European officers should be secretly listened to, and alluding to the case of his Highness's brother.

Memorandum in Mahratta, containing his Highness's case.

Translation in English of the above.

Deposition of Bhow Leley, dated 18th June 1837.

Paper passed by Captain Durack to Bhow Leley, dated 17th June 1837.

Copy of a letter from Pandoorung Kotarey to Bhow Leley, dated 20th Ashadvud Sukey 1759.

Copy of a letter from Pandoorung Hurry Kotarey to Gungoba, dated Ashadsood 7th.

Yad of Seetaram Gopall Khurseckur, dated 3rd November 1837.

Nine papers regarding letters said to be forged by Hybutrao Shikarkhaney and others.

Letter to Bajerao Pundit, stamped with the sicca.

Examination of Wisswanath Rungrao, dated 28th November 1838.

Examination of Anna Sindkur, dated 22d November 1838.

Examination of Hybutrao Bulwunt, dated 23d November 1838.

Examination of Janoo Bhundaree, dated 29th November 1838.

Three letters, said to be from Gunputrao Kibbey to Anna Sindkur; one dated 7th Shrivun Sood, one dated 5th Falgoon Sood, and one without date.

Letter from Moro Punt Satey to Trimbuck Punt Koolveseekur, dated 7th Ashad Sood.

Nine Papers regarding Chandabhaee Bohuree's affair, being Correspondence between his Highness the Raja of Sattara and the Resident, in February 1838, and the Examination of the Bohuree, and the Papers said to be brought by him from Goa to his Highness.

Four Papers regarding the affairs of Gungadhur Josee, being a yad (No. 48) from the Resident, dated 31st March 1837; and three Papers regarding an offer said to be made by Gungadhur Josee to capture Bombay in co-operation with some Arabs.

Remark by his Highness at the conclusion of the List of Papers.

"If you are disposed to make an investigation, we will show it, and several informers who intended to come to us, were prevented from so doing by malicious persons, so also it happened. Then the matters remained just as they were."

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident, Sattara.

(True Copies.)

(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary to Government.

LETTER from the Resident at *Sattara* to the Secretary to Government, dated
Sattara Residency, 27 September 1842.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Resident at Sattara
to the Secretary to
Government,
27 Sept. 1842.

Sir,

IN continuation of my letter of the 23d instant, I have the honour to request that you will have the goodness to call the attention of Government to the further extract herewith forwarded, from Mr. G. Thompson's speech at the India-House on the 29th of July last, as also respectfully to refer to my letter and its accompaniments to your address, in the Secret Department, under date the 16th August 1838 (the very despatch quoted by Mr. G. Thompson himself), as the best proof of the utter falsehood of this charge; inasmuch as these very documents, instead of throwing any doubts on the petition of Geerjabee, the mother of Govind Row Dewan, form the final and most conclusive proof of its authenticity.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) C. Ovens, Resident at Sattara.

EXTRACT from "The Sun" Newspaper, dated London, Monday, 1 Aug. 1842.

THE Honourable Proprietor then went into a very lengthened argument, to prove that a document, purporting to proceed from the mother of Govind Row, the Minister of his Highness, and containing evidence of the Raja's guilt, was an utter forgery; that the forger himself had confessed his criminality to Colonel Ovens in September 1837, and delivered up all his papers; but, although Colonel Ovens had before given to the government of Bombay a totally different account of the authorship, he nevertheless concealed the existence of these documents for eleven months, and only then divulged them on the accidental discovery of the plot by the Raja. These papers we will publish hereafter. The first account of the petition of Govind Row's mother, criminating both her son and the Raja, was in a letter of Colonel Ovens's, dated 7th July 1837, and although the deposition of the forger was given to Colonel Ovens by the man himself, personally, on the 20th of September, Colonel Ovens only sent the deposition and accompanying documents on the 16th August 1838. Mr. Thompson contended that he had now proved the necessity of going into the discussion of the whole question.

(True Extract.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Resident at Sattara.

LETTER from the Acting Resident at *Sattara* to the Secretary to Government, dated Sattara Residency, 16 August 1838.

Letter from the
Acting Resident
at Sattara to the
Secretary to
Government,
16 August 1838.

Sir,

1. WITH reference to my letter in this department, under date the 25th of June last, and its accompaniments, I have the honour to request that you will have the goodness to submit to the Honourable the Governor in Council the annexed translations of certain communications, as noted in the margin,* transmitted to the Rajah of Sattara by Rungoba, one of his Highness's agents in Bombay.

2. By these communications it would appear that the writing alluded to by Geerjabhye, the mother of Govind Row Dewan, in that lady's yad, which accompanied my letter above alluded to, had been sent to Bombay and shown to Dr. Milne and Mr. Baber there, and that it was proposed to send it to England.

3. The anxiety evinced to falsify Geerjabhye's original urzee is a clear proof of the importance of that document; and although its authenticity was formerly placed beyond a doubt, yet as one point remained to be cleared up, viz. as to the person said to be the writer of it, I have now the honour to submit translations of certain papers,† as noted in the accompanying list, which will, I think, be found conclusive on this point also.

4. To enable Government fully to judge of the weight of this evidence, I beg to mention that Krushnajee Sudasew Bhidey, the person who is now proved to be the writer of Geerjabhye's petition, came to Sattara as far back as September last, to claim the promised reward, and he was then brought to me, and made the statement

* Accompaniments, No. 1 to 3.

† Accompaniments, No. 4 to 13.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Acting Resident
at Sattara to the
Secretary to
Government,
16 August 1838.

statement No. 4, and produced the papers described as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 in the answers to the question, which will be found at the end of his statement.*

5. The papers, Nos. 1 and 2, stated by him to be copies of Geerjabhye's urzee and yad forwarded to Government, were immediately and carefully compared in my presence with the originals, and the handwriting and contents were found entirely to correspond, and as no copies had ever been taken of the original papers, and as they had never been out of my own possession, and as the fact of their existence was only known to three persons here besides myself and Geerjabhye's own family, this appeared to be in itself a strong, indeed I may say conclusive, proof of the truth of Krushnajee's statement.

6. Before submitting these papers to Government, however, I determined to obtain any further evidence that might be available, particularly that of the Post-office writer at Pundurpoor, and of the uncle of Govind Row. Not to excite suspicion, I at first requested the postmaster in the Deckhan to send me a list of all native letters received within certain dates at Pundurpoor; but as this list only included post-paid letters, it was necessary to take the deposition of the Karkoon as to this and other points.

7. The statements of this person † fully prove, not only the receipt of the letter to the address of the Right Honourable the Governor at the time stated by Krushnajee, but also that Wittul Punt, the Neerjadishee Karkoon, was associated with him in this affair; and in the interrogation of Sukharam Bulal, the uncle of Govind Row, ‡ he also admits Krushnajee to be the real writer of the petition.

8. It would have been satisfactory, also, to have obtained the evidence of Lukshumun Punt Shekdar and Wittul Punt, the Needyadishee Karkoon at Pundurpoor; but as both these persons are in the service of the Raja, and cannot be got without an application to his Highness; and as, in the present posture of affairs, if they did tell the truth, it might compromise the safety of Geerjabhye and her family, I have not thought it expedient to send for them, particularly as the proof, even without their evidence, appears to me to be perfectly satisfactory.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Ovens,
Acting Resident.

LIST of Accompaniments.

No. 1. Translation of an extract from copy of a letter from Rungoba, under date the 17th June 1838.

No. 2. Translation of an extract from copy of a letter from Rungoba, under date the 18th June 1838.

No. 3. Translation of an extract from copy of another letter from Rungoba.

No. 4. Translation of the deposition of Krushnajee Sudasew Bhidey, under date the 7th and 20th September 1837.

No. 5. Translation of a letter from Geerjabae to Krushnajee Sudasew Bhidey, without date.

No. 6. Translation of copy of a letter from Krushnajee Sudasew Bhidey to Geerjabhye, under date the 20th February 1837.

No. 7. Translation of a letter from Geerjabhye to Krushnajee Sudasew Bhidey, under date the 25th August 1837.

No. 8. Translation of copy of a letter from Krushnajee Sudasew Bhidey to Geerjabhye, under date the 31st August 1837.

No. 9. Translation of fragments of two notes from Wittul Punt, the Neeyadhishy Karkoon to Lukshumun Punt Shekdar.

No. 10. Translation of a further interrogation of Krushnajee Sudasew Bhidey, under date the 20th September 1837.

No. 11. Translation of a letter from Ragho Sukharam, in charge of the Post-office at Punderpoor, to Captain St. John, under date the 21st December 1837.

No. 12. Copy of the examination of Ragho Sukharam by Captain St. John, under date the 6th August 1838.

No. 13. Translation of the interrogation of Sukharam Bulal, under date the 1st May 1838.

* Marked in the accompaniment list, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

† Accompaniments, No. 11 and 12.

‡ Accompaniment, No. 13.

(No. 1.)

TRANSLATION of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from *Rungoba*, under date the 17th June 1838.

Letter from the
Acting Resident
at Sattara to the
Secretary to
Government,
16 August 1838.

4. Rajushri Nilkunt Rao Prulhad arrived yesterday. After examining all the papers, I will explain them to the Sahib.

5. By the dawk, the lukhota of the 13th June and of the 11th of June, these and the yad of the mother of Rajushri Govind Raojee sent have been received. I will explain the matter to-morrow to the Sahib, and write and send the replies which he may give.

(No. 2.)

TRANSLATION of an Extract from Copy of a Letter from *Rungoba*, under date the 18th June 1838.

4. The copy of the yad given by Rajushri Govind Raojee's mother I read to the Sahib. Upon observing the matter, he was much pleased and interested, and he said, "This fabrication is made by unprincipled people; make a translation of this paper, and give it to me, so that I may forward it to England;" and he told me to go to Baber Sahib, and communicate the above matter to him, and to deliver his salaam. Afterwards, having gone and visited him, I read the yad to him. Upon seeing this, he was astonished, and said that this paper should be forwarded to England and Calcutta; and having been told by the Doctor Sahib to ask him to write to his friend to ascertain what was newly passing to Goa, I delivered the message to him. He said, "I will this very day write and send a letter, and as soon as an answer comes, I will communicate it."

(No. 3.)

TRANSLATION of an Extract from Copy of another Letter from *Rungoba*.

4. At Bombay fabricating people have got up a report that Rajushri Govind Rao Dewan, having admitted the treasonable projects with the sentries, &c. to be true, has given in a writing to the British Government. Some Sahiblok, a friend of our enemies, having come and mentioned this circumstance to the Doctor Sahib, both of them questioned me thus:—"We understand the above matter; can it now so happen, or how? And without having hitherto spoken, and after having remained steady as to the true case, by mixing himself up in the fabrication. What can be the reason of his now giving in a writing?" Upon this I answered, "If the fact as to the treason was founded in truth, what was the reason of (his) having hitherto subjected himself to trouble? Then such a thing is utterly impossible," I said; "but make a reference to ascertain (this)." They having said (so), I have written this humble petition, and from hence also some one is purposely sent to ascertain (this), and the friend here has been made to write to a certain friend; he is of rank, but as he may or he may not give an answer to the letter, some one is purposely sent. But if the Surkar can ascertain this, an answer on the subject should positively come. It occurs to me, that the circumstance of Matoshri Geerjabae's Zubanee having gone to England becoming known to the fabricating people, they are now beginning with this new fabrication: so it appears. As for an evil dream, the remembering of Vishoo is ordained. An inquiry should be made, and an order should come.

(No. 4.)

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Krushnajee Sudasew Bhidey*, inhabitant of Punderpoor, now at Sattara, Sun, 1247 (A.D. 1837).

To the Company's Government, the servant, *Krushnajee Sudasew Bhidey*, inhabitant of Punderpoor, now at Sattara, makes a representation in writing, that last year, whilst, on account of the business of the Gosavee, I had lodged myself in the Goosaveepoora, Lukshumun Punt Shekdar came and said to me, "Some delicate case is to be prepared by your hand." No sooner had he said (so) than (I said), "What delicate case is that? let me know it." Then the Shekdar said, "I will tell, but you should not speak a word about this case anywhere." Then I said, "The matter which should not be mentioned to any one, how will I discover? As you and myself are related by the ties of friendship, I will not mention it." No sooner had I said (so than he said), "The Rao Sahib's mother, Geerjabae, has mentioned a case, therefore after writing the case, it is to be sent to the Company's Government." Having said so, he communicated the matter (to me), to the same effect as stated in the petition. I then said, "Of what benefit will my lending myself to this affair be to me; and why don't you write it, or why don't you get it written by any one else?" No sooner had I made this observation than the Shekdar said, "You will derive such a profit that you will be gratified, and I would have written this (myself),

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Acting Resident
at Sattara to the
Secretary to
Government,
16 August 1838.

but I should immediately forfeit my employment. Because I have come to you thrice, should any one question you, you should tell him that, on account of dealings of Sowbha-geewuty Suteybhama Bae Punditin, I am in the habit of coming to you. So tell him; and should any one question me, I will also tell him the same thing; and whatever matter may be mentioned to you, you will conduct yourself accordingly. Such confidence I have in no one else except yourself. Here this business is not to be done through any one else: if done, it will immediately be known to all, therefore you yourself must write the petition. I will give you five rupees in cash for writing the petition. Write the petition. Do not put *Hustakshur** (signature) upon it; so that, by using the Bae's name, who has written it may not be discovered, whilst, on the other hand, the Company's Government may obtain the information. With this artifice, an urzee-putru (petition) should be prepared, and the lukhota should be sent by the English dawk at Shri Kshetru Pundurpoor." It being so settled, the urzee-putru (petition) was caused to be prepared in the month of Margsirsh Sukey, 1758 (November—December, 1836). Afterwards, "I will read it to the Bae and bring it." No sooner had he said (so) than I said, "As you have got the urzee-putru prepared, when the business has succeeded what reward will you give me?" Then the Shekdar said, "When the lukhota is forwarded, 250 rupees, and when an inquiry is commenced, 1,000 rupees, out of which half the amount of rupees will be given; and when the persons out of those whose names are entered are taken (seized), and the inquiry has terminated, the other half of the amount of rupees will be given." No sooner had he said (so) than I said, "When the persons named by you are about to be taken for inquiry, on account of shella and pagotee, 50 rupees and 100 rupees on account of each person, being 1,200 rupees, should be given." Afterwards the Shekdar said, "I will communicate your proposal and my proposal to the Bae." Having said (so) he went; and afterwards he returned, saying he had asked the Bae, and he said, "The Bae says, as to the urzee-putru having reached the Company's Government, an indication will be seen here when the persons who are named begin to be taken (seized), then the amount of reward proposed by the Bhidey, or that on our part as mentioned by you, which are of the same nature, will be ready (become due). Why is any fresh writing required? The urzee in my name, which is in his handwriting, is, in fact, a writing (for him): he should have no fear, so tell him; so the Bae has said." "I am ready," I said. Then Lukshumun Punt having gone with the petition, and having read it to the Bae, returned and said, "When you intend to depart, let me know, then I will obtain your leave of the Bae." So he said. Then I intended to start four or five days after the 15th of Margsirsh Sood (22d December 1836). Then the Shekdar took me at night to the Bae, and obtained my leave. At that time the Bae said, "As Lukshumun Punt may tell you something more, bear it in mind accordingly." When she said so, I answered "Very well," and retired. Afterwards both of us, having come out of the warra, were proceeding towards the house of the Punditin; then the Shekdar put five rupees into my hand, and said, "In case the Raj should be released from this place, burn the urzee; but if he has been removed from here, if such information reach you, then forward it. On the Raj being removed, a letter in the name of the Bae to you will go to Wittul Punt Anna, the Karkoon attached to the Neeyadheesy, a person who also enjoys favour here; he will give them to you. Do not have the least doubt in your mind: without hesitation accomplish the affair. I am going into the Jaoly Petta." Then (I said), "I also am going to the Kshetru (sacred place, i. e. Pundurpoor)." Thus a conversation having mutually passed, we went to our respective lodgings. Afterwards I also set out, and went to the Kshetru. Just then a rumour arose about the Rao Sahib having been removed to Poona, but I did not despatch the lukhota; for the affair being a serious one, therefore I considered and kept it back. Then one day Anna intimated to me in the kutchery, by a beck, that a letter from some one had come, and that that letter was to be given to me at home, and that after taking my repast I should go to his house. Thus he said. Then, as requested, I went to the house of Wittul Punt Anna. Then he gave me a letter, and told me to bring the urzee; and according to the matter stated in a letter to Anna, I added a fresh paragraph and sent the lukhota by the dawk, and gave to Anna an answer to the letter reporting its transmission. Afterwards, latterly, in the month of Shrivun (August), a letter came, to which also I gave an answer. Afterwards, I said to Wittul Punt Anna, "That my interests may be promoted with the Bae Sahib, and I may get a reward, such an intimation from you in your handwriting should be given to Lukshumun Punt Anna Shekdar; then it will be right." When I said so, Anna wrote a small note and a large note. Afterwards, he suspected something, and destroyed both of the notes. I collected them (the pieces) and have pasted them together. In consequence of this occurrence, I entertained a suspicion. Thus the case stands. I came to Sattara, then Lukshumun Punt Shekdar was not here. Were I to go to the Bae without him, or were I to go to the Shekdar, in consequence of the above secrets, accidents might occur some how or other; and if I were taken as far as the Maharaj, my life would be in jeopardy. Therefore I have sought the protection of the Company's Government, and just as the Government may direct I will act. This petition is truly given in writing, under date the 7th Bhadrupud Vud Sukey, 1759, Hemlumbeenam Suvut Surey (7th September 1837), in my own handwriting.

Q. On

* Or name of the writer.

Q. On what subject, and of what nature are these seven papers produced by you? State the particulars. The papers which you have produced are shown to you personally; look at them, and write the particulars about them.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

4. 1. Copy of the urzee in the name of Geerjabae, in my handwriting.
2. Copy of the yad sent with the urzee, in my handwriting.
3. Original letter written by Geerjabae to me.* The date of receipt on it, Magh Sood 1st Sukey, 1758 (6th February 1837), is in my handwriting.
4. Copy of the reply sent by me to Geerjabae's letter, in my handwriting, dated Magh Sood 16th Sukey, 1758 (20th February 1837).†
5. Another original letter received by me from Geerjabae. That letter is dated Shrivun Vud 10th (25th August 1837).‡ The date of receipt on it, Shrivun Sood 2d Sukey, 1759 (3d August 1837), is in my handwriting. It is put by mistake, the date on which the letter was received being Shrivun Vud 13th Sukey aforesaid (28th August 1837).
6. Copy of a letter sent by me to Geerjabae, in my handwriting, dated Shrivun Vud 30th (31st August 1837).§

Letter from the
Acting Resident at
Sattara to the
Secretary to
Government,
16 August 1838.

7. I asked Wittul Punt Anna, a Karkoon attached to the Neeyadheesy in Petta Pundurpoor, to give me a letter to Lukshumun Punt Shekdar in my behalf. Then he wrote two notes, a small one and a large one. Afterwards, I do not know what suspicion occurred to his mind, then he destroyed the notes; upon which my suspicion was excited, therefore I took those torn pieces and pasted some of them on another blank paper; those original ones are produced.||

Having examined the seven papers produced by me as above set forth, I have returned in writing this reply to the question in the presence of the Sahib (Acting Resident), and I have numbered those papers in my own handwriting. Dated this 20th day of September 1837. In my own handwriting.

Krushnajee Sudasew Bhidey.

(This is a true statement.)

(No. 5.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from *Geerjabae*, Mother of *Govind Rao Dewan*, to *Krushnajee Punt Bhidey*.

Shri.

To *Rajashri Krushnajee Punt Bhidey*, *Geerjabae* gives her blessing.

Further, as to the matter mentioned to you by *Rajashri Lukshumun Punt Bhugwunt*, and regarding which he made you prepare papers, and for forwarding them a token was intimated to you; according to that token they have not been transmitted. As to this, without entertaining any doubt in your mind, as soon as this letter reaches you, prepare the lukhota and send it by the dawk. After the lukhota reaching the Mool, when an inquiry is commenced, you will receive a reward. To speak to you on this subject, *Rajashri Wittul Punt Anna*, belonging to the *Neeyadheesy*, who stands in my favour, has also been written to; he also will speak to you; do accordingly. Let not this affair be known to a third person; let not this paper fall under the observation of any one else. Be it known. What more should be written? This is a blessing.

Date of receipt of the letter, Magh Sood 1st, Monday, Sukey, 1758 (16th February 1837). The lukhota sent into the dawk on the 5th Magh Sood, Friday, Sukey, 1758 (10th February 1837).

(No. 6.)

TRANSLATION of a Copy of a Letter from *Krushnajee Sudasew Bhidey* to *Geerjabae*, Mother of *Govind Rao Dewan*, dated 15th Magh Sood Sukey, 1758 (20th February 1837).

Shri.

To *Shreemunt Gunga Bhageethy Matoshri Geerjabae Sahib*.

Her servant *Krushnajee Sudasew Bhidey* makes an humble obeisance, and respectfully represents that up to the 15th Magh Sood Sukey, 1758 (20th February 1837), through your favour, the tidings are as they were before. Further, the letter sent by you was delivered by *Rajushri Wittul Punt Anna*, Karkoon attached to the *Neeyadheesy*: it has been received. As requested, the lukhota was forwarded, and what you have written in the letter to Anna he mentioned to me: the matter has been written accordingly as a fresh paragraph. The said person will inform you (of this). Out of all the names, if persons begin to be taken (seized) and some one person is (actually) taken, when such positive information arrives here, I will come to Sattara. That a reward will be given it is (stated) in a general

* No. 5 of the accompaniments.

† No. 6, ditto.

‡ No. 7, ditto.

§ No. 8, ditto.

|| No. 9, ditto.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Acting Resident at
Sattara to the
Secretary to
Government,
16 August 1838.

a general manner. You have promised a Shella and Pagotey worth 50 rupees, and 100 rupees for each of the persons who are named, to be given as a reward, still no amount is mentioned in the letter. No matter. When I come to you I will take the reward. "According to the token they have not been transmitted; without entertaining any doubt in your mind, as soon as this letter reaches you, prepare the lukhota, and send it by the dawk." Thus you wrote. But could I take it upon myself to send it? Now that your letter has come, there is no fear; as I have done (this) fearlessly, I have no apprehension as regards the reward. You must be aware of the whole of my condition. That *Hustakshur* (signature, or the name of the writer) should not be put on the urzee; it was agreed to between you and Lukshumun Anna Shekdar at the very commencement, accordingly I did not put it; here also Wittul Punt Anna told me not to put it. The reason of this, as you intimated, Anna also hinted at, therefore I did not put the *Hustakshur*. According to your desire, I have delivered the urzee. Hereafter, whatever may be the result through the pleasure of Shri, your firmness alone should remain. Know this. Be it heard in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 7.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from *Geerjabae Mahajum*, Mother of *Govind Rao Dewun*, to *Krushnajee Punt Bhidey*, dated 10th Shrawun Vud (25th August 1837).

Shri.

To Rajashri Krushnajee Punt Bhidey Gunga Bhageerthy Geerjabae Mahajum gives her blessing.

Further, the happiness here to the 10th of Shrawun Vud (25th August 1837), is as it was before. The letter sent by you has been received, and the contents understood. That the amount of reward was not stated in my former letter, you hinted in an angry tone in your letter. As to this, when you have sent the lukhota 250 rupees, and when an inquiry has commenced half of the large sum will be given to you, and the remainder be given afterwards. Have no fear. Having attended to us, you wrote the urzee-putru regarding our case. In this case you evinced fearlessness in our own presence, and Rajashri Lukshumun Punt in your absence mentioned your case, from which I was satisfied. Out of those named by me, one or two persons have gone; this you may have most probably known. In short, do not discover this affair to any third person there except Anna. Do not you entertain any doubt in your mind. Formerly certain matter was intimated, which Rajashri Wittul Punt Anna told you, and had it written accordingly. Regarding this an intimation came in Anna's letter, and you also wrote. This is well done. Be it known. What more should be written? This is a blessing.

Received on the 2d Shrawun Sood, Thursday, Sukey 1759. Hemlumbeenam Suvut Surey (3d August 1837).

(No. 8.)

TRANSLATION of a Copy of a Letter from *Krushnajee Sudasew Bhidey* to *Geerjabae*, Mother of *Govind Rao Dewan*, dated 30th Shrawun Vud (31st August 1837).

Shri.

To Shreemunt Gunga Bhageerthy Matooshri Geerjabae Sahib. Her servant, Krushnajee Sudasew Bhidey, makes many a respectful obeisance, and humbly represents that, up to the 30th Shrawun Vud (31st August 1837), through your kindness he is well. Further, your first letter for sending the lukhota speedily came, according to which the lukhota having been despatched, I wrote an answer to your letter. A reply to it has come after many days, in which (it is stated), "when the lukhota is despatched 250 (rupees), and when an inquiry has commenced half of the large sum will be given, and the remainder will be given afterwards; so it is." But as Rajashri Lukshumun Punt Anna Shekdar had said, I wrote to you. Now, in your letter it has come written in such a manner. Be it so. Since you have kindly stated the amount, you have a regard for me. Send for the Rajashri Shekdar. Know this. Be it heard in the service. This is a respectful representation.

(No. 9.)

TRANSLATION of a Paper in Mahratta, being pieces of a Paper pasted together.

The thing having occurred to your mind, you wrote. . . Be it so. . . The letter has gone direct. . . The above-mentioned person. . . The writing business is your. . . it is heard. . . Therefore is requisite that his character should be increased. This is an humble petition.

The

The letters were given to Krushnajeew Punt Bhidey Wittul Punt Anna Karkoon, attached to the Neeadheesy in Petta Pundurpoor*.

The urzee (put) into the Pundurpoor post on the 5th Magh sood (10th February 1837).

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Acting Resident at
Sattara to the
Secretary to
Government,
16 August 1838.

(No. 10.)

TRANSLATION of the Examination of Krushnajeew Sudasew Bhidey, Inhabitant of Kshetru Pundurpoor.

Q. IN whose handwriting are these two papers, Nos. 3 and 5†, which you have given, said to be originals from Geerjabae, and through whose medium did you receive these papers? State this.—A. In whose handwriting the above-mentioned two papers which I have given as original ones from Geerjabae are, I do not know. As to, "through whose medium did you receive them? State this." Both the above-mentioned papers I received through the hand of Wittul Punt Anna Karkoon, attached to the Neeyadheesy. Wittul Punt Anna lives in the Petta Pundurpoor; he gave them to me. Dated this 20th of September 1837. In my own handwriting.

Krushnajeew Sudasew Bhidey.

Do you know Geerjabae?—I was not originally acquainted with Geerjabae. Lukshumun Punt Shekdar took me at night to the Bae; then I saw her once. As I saw her at night, I may not know her.

When Lukshumun Punt took you on a visit to Geerjabae, where and in what place was the Bae sitting, who were then present with her, by what way did you go to her, and did any conversation pass there between you and the Bae? State this fully.—By the back door (or gate) of the Bae's Warra, the Shekdar and myself both went into the Warra. The Shekdar having gone forward and having met the Bae, brought her into the doorway of the pudvee (back portion of the veranda). The Bae was standing; we also were standing. There was one man with the Bae, behind her; the Bae directed him to go on the further side. I made my numuskar (salutation) to the Bae: then the Bae said, "Mind what Lukshumun Punt may tell (you)." Thus much she said. Afterwards Lukshumun Punt and myself retired by the same backway.

Now, two papers are taken out and shown to you. Do you know these; if so, in whose handwriting are they?—I have examined the two papers which the Sahib has now shown to me. These are in my handwriting. These are the same original papers in my handwriting, which being the urzee and yad in the name of Geerjabae, were written by me to the address of the Surkar Governor Sahib, and sent by the Pundurpoor post to Bombay.

On what day did you send these papers from Pundurpoor by the dawk to Bombay? State this.—Out of the seven papers given by me to the Sahib, on the back of the paper No. 3 ‡, the date on which the lukhota was transmitted is noted, being the 5th of Magh sood, Friday, Sukey 1758 (10th February 1837). Dated this 20th of September A. D. 1237, (1837.) In my own handwriting.

Krushnajeew Sudasew Bhidey.

(No. 11.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Ragho Sukharam, residing at Tupa Pundurpoor, to Captain St. John, dated 21st December 1837.

(After compliments.)

AN order from the Sahib, under date the 19th December 1837, has come, thus: "Krushnajeew Sudasew Bhidey, inhabitant of the said Kshetru (sacred place), now at Sattara, sent, on the 10th February, an urzee to the Mherban Governor Sahib Bahadoor. Thus it is understood by the Surkar. As to this, whether that urzee was sent by paying postage for it, or whether it was sent free, or how was it sent, and on what date." Thus an order has come. As to this, the said person gave a lukhota or urzee to the address of the Merban Governor Sahib on the 10th February, which was despatched as free on the same date. This is a petition. Be it known to the Sahib.

(True Translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans,
Acting Resident.

(No. 12.)

THE Examination, on oath, of Naique of Runners Ragoo Saccaram, lately employed as a Karcoon at Punderpoor.

Q. IN a list of letters received by you at Punderpoor in February 1837, to be forwarded, you omitted to enter a letter addressed to the Honourable the Governor, and which you afterwards

* In a different handwriting.

† Nos. 5 and 7 of these accompaniments.

‡ No. 5 of these accompaniments.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from the
Acting Resident at
Sattara to the
Secretary to
Government,
16 August 1838.

afterwards acknowledged to have received; why did you leave out this letter?—A. When I received the order to send the list, I supposed that I was only to send the list of letters on which I had received postage.

Do you recollect receiving the letter addressed to the Governor?—Yes. I do not recollect the day, but it was between ten and eleven o'clock.

From whom did you receive it?—From a Bramin who lives at Punderpoor. I did not know his name at the time; but when I heard from the office at Poona about the letter, I asked him his name, and he said it was Krushnajee Sudasew Bhidey.

When he brought you the letter, was he alone?—No; a man, by name Wuttul Punt, a Bramin, who lives at Punderpoor, came with him.

What size was it, and was it in English or Mahratta?—This is the size, and on Dowlatabad paper. It was in Mahratta.

Was it sent immediately?—I sent it by the first post.

Did you know Krushnajee before this?—I have seen him, but I did not know his name before.

What is Krushnajee?—He is a kind of Vakeel.

Who employs him?—The Mumlutdar of Punderpoor employs him, and some other people.

Is he a man of character?—I think he is myself; but the Furnavees at Punderpoor told me that he did not think Krushnajee a good man, because he came to me two or three times.

Who told the Furnavees that Krushnajee came to you two or three times?—I live in the Furnavees' house, and he saw Krushnajee come to me.

Did the Furnavees ask you why Krushnajee came to you?—Yes, he did; but I did not tell him.

Why did you not tell, and where was the harm?—Because Krushnajee told me not to tell any one.

When he told you not to tell, did he give you any reason?—I asked him why I was not to tell, and he said that it was of great consequence, about the Sirkaree business.

Have you anything else to say?—No.

Sworn before me on the 6th day of August 1838.

(signed) *Robt. St. John, J. P.*

(No. 13.)

TRANSLATION of the Interrogation of *Sukharam Bulal Mahajumee*, Soorsun Suman Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf.

Q. IN your zubanee, under date the 17th July 1837, you have stated that the petition in the name of Geerjabee was caused to be written by Mahdeo Fugrey. So you have stated, that that writer had gone into Hindoostan, and the writer of the petition, Krushnajee Sudasew Bhidey Punderpoorkur, has now come forward. As to this, you first altered the name of the writer. Why did you not in the first instance write and give the name of the Bhidey? State what was the reason of this. Dated 1st May 1838.—A. In reply to this: the Maharaj having obtained information of the petition of Teerth Swaroop Matoshri Geerjabees having gone to Bombay, he got very angry. Then the Baee, by making an oath, convinced him. Lately, the Sahib commenced the inquiries: (then) if I were to give up in writing the name of the Bhidey, the Sahib might send for him, and this becoming public, the Maharaj might effect our utter ruin. Out of this fear I changed the name, and wrote that the writer was not here. This was the sole reason; there was no other reason. And as to the petition having been caused to be written by the Bhidey, it was made to be written by telling Lukshumun Punt Bhugwunt, if the Sahib brought him, he being a servant of the Maharaj, great publicity would take place, and our ruin would be the consequence. From this apprehension I altered and wrote the name; but the writer of the petition is truly Krushnajee Sudasew Bhidey, and the lukota was not put into the Poona dawk. That it was despatched by the Tupa of Punderpoor is true. Date as above. In my own handwriting.

Sukharam Bulal Mahajumee.

(True Translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans, Acting Resident.*

Letter from J. P.
Willoughby, Esq.
to L. R. Reid, Esq.
23 September 1842.

LETTER from Chief Secretary *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. to Chief Secretary *L. R. Reid*, Esq., dated Bombay, 23 September 1842.

Sir,

1. BY the last overland mail I received a copy of Major-general Lodwick's letter to the Chairman of the Honourable Court of Directors, dated the 13th June 1842, which has been printed, in conformity with a resolution of the General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, of the 27th June 1842.

2. I now beg to forward, for the purpose of being submitted to the Honourable the

the Governor in Council, a memorandum, containing some observations in reply to that letter, and respectfully to request that these observations may be transmitted to the Honourable Court of Directors by the mail which is to leave Bombay on the 1st proximo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Bombay Civil Service.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from J. P.
Willoughby, Esq.
to L. R. Reid, Esq.
23 September 1842.

OBSERVATIONS in Reply to a LETTER from Major-general *Lodwick* to the Chairman of the Court of Directors, printed in conformity with a Resolution of the General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, of the 27th June 1842; by *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service.

Observations in
Reply to a Letter
from Major-general
Lodwick to the
Court of Directors.

1. THIS letter is in reply to two statements addressed to the Bombay Government by Colonel Ovans, Resident at Sattara, and myself, vindicating ourselves from aspersions thrown on our character, as members of the Commission assembled at Sattara in October 1836, for the purpose of investigating certain charges which had been officially preferred by Major-general Lodwick against the ex-Raja of Sattara; these aspersions having been publicly made by that officer, in a speech at a General Court of Proprietors, held in July 1841.

2. In this letter Major-general Lodwick leaves unnoticed many of the most material points of our vindication. In other respects, he either modifies, admits, or disavows what was imputed to him, in his reported speech, to such an extent, that, were it not for the fact that his rejoinder contains new accusations against Colonel Ovans and myself, I should consider further reply on our part unnecessary, and rest content by requesting my superiors and the public carefully to compare the Major-general's speeches and pamphlets, Colonel Ovans's and my defence, and Major-general Lodwick's rejoinder, and to be judged according to the result.

3. The matters at issue between Major-general Lodwick and the other members of the Sattara Commission are, however, of too serious and important a nature to be satisfactorily decided in the mode adopted by that officer. He thought fit to prefer the most unfounded charges against Colonel Ovans and myself, at a time when we were not present to defend ourselves. We promptly and explicitly denied the whole of these charges, and clearly refuted some of them by evidence obtained from official or published documents. Although Major-general Lodwick allowed the statements first imputed to him to remain for eight months uncontradicted, he has now materially corrected or modified some of them; but, in doing so, he has reiterated a portion of his former accusations, and has added to their number.

4. It must be obvious, that when parties are so much at variance on matters of fact, the truth can only be ascertained through the medium of an impartial investigation; and I confess that it was certainly my expectation that (except in the improbable event of Major-general Lodwick being able to declare that his speech in July 1841, before the Court of Proprietors, had, on all material points, been incorrectly reported) the Major-general would have at once demanded such an inquiry; and, conscious of my ability to refute all that he has asserted injurious to my character, I can only add, that I should hail with sincere satisfaction the opportunity which an inquiry would afford me for self-vindication.

5. For the convenience of reference, I have numbered the paragraphs of Major-general Lodwick's printed letter. In my reply I shall avoid all unnecessary allusion to the merits of the case of the ex-Raja of Sattara; and, except on one or two points, whereon I can speak from my own personal knowledge, I shall leave Colonel Ovans to defend his own acts, and to reply to those parts of the letter more particularly relating to himself.

Para. 2. Throughout these statements I am considered the President of that Commission. On reference to the instructions to that Commission, it will be found that the Commissioners were co-equal, and that every letter from the Government was so addressed. Nothing but seniority of rank in the service oc-

491.

casioned

6. Major-general Lodwick denies that he was President of the Commission, but admits that, in virtue of his seniority of rank in the service, he took the chair. This is obviously a distinction without a difference. As Chairman of the Commission, however, the Major-general assumed the right, in two in-

stances,

SATTARA
PAPERS.

—
Observations in
Reply to a Letter
from Major-general
Lodwick to the
Court of Directors.

casioned me to take the chair; and if that conferred any authority, it was clearly abrogated by the following reply to my appeal to Government at an early stage of the proceedings, viz. "That in the future course of the proceedings Colonel Lodwick was to defer to the opinion of the majority, not only as one of the Commission but in his political capacity, whenever a point should arise connected with the investigation."

Para. 3. To commence my reply to what must be considered a decided attack upon myself on the part of these gentlemen, by previously explaining in what particular passages my speech, as reported in the Asiatic Journal of August 1841, is incorrectly given, would occupy much time, and I have no notes to assist me; I must, therefore, content myself, by connecting such observations with my remarks upon the several heads of those statements, as I proceed to notice them in detail.

Para. 5. The first in order of his remarks is on that portion of my speech, which declares that I was interrupted in cross-examining the senior Soobadar.

Para. 6. That the report on which Mr. Willoughby has founded his statement on this particular point is incorrect, must be evident to the most casual observer. Different circumstances, occurring at different periods of the Commission's proceedings, are there jumbled together; and before I had an opportunity of seeing the statements of these gentlemen, I had, in reference to that reported speech of mine, as given in the Asiatic Journal of August 1841, given an explanation at a General Court the 23d of March last, on seconding a motion for the production of the Sattara Papers, now printed, to the following effect:—"Now, with respect to the cross-examination of the two witnesses, my honourable friend Mr. Warden and myself were at cross-purposes on a former occasion, nor was it till I had seen the Asiatic Journal of August that I was fully aware of its bearings. My honourable friend alluded to that cross-examination, which did take place, whilst I referred to that which I desired should be

stances, to control by his single vote the majority. Hence the reference* made to Government, and the instructions from which he now quotes that he was to defer to the majority. The President of a court like that convened at Sattara could only have claimed a casting vote, had the number of members been equal.

7. The Major-general states, that Colonel Ovans and myself have made a decided attack on him. This is not the case: we have merely defended ourselves from his attack, made without the slightest provocation on our part. I may add, that no previous difference has ever arisen between the Major-general and myself. After the Commission had closed its proceedings, we parted on friendly terms, and on the day of leaving Sattara both Colonel Ovans and myself partook of his hospitality. I have never met the Major-general since that day, when we parted with expressions of good will. It may, therefore, be readily imagined, that I was but little prepared for his subsequent accusations.

8. The Major-general here disavows the accuracy of the report of his speech contained in the Asiatic Journal for August 1841, in respect to the cross-examination of the Soobadars. He now admits that they were cross-examined. Why, however, did he permit the contrary statement imputed to him to remain for eight months uncontradicted, to the prejudice of his colleagues, absent in India? Why did he not set Mr. Warden right (who he now states had misunderstood him) at the time? Why, also, did he not explain, when the discussion occurred on the same subject between Mr. Weeding and himself? When, also, does he at last make an explanation? On the occasion only when an honourable Proprietor had moved, that Colonel Ovans's and my refutation of the statement should be printed, and when, of course, his previous silence could no longer be maintained. I shall leave my readers to determine whether silence, under such circumstances, was fair and honourable.

9. As far as I can understand the Major-general's present statement, it amounts to this: that, in consequence of his having seen cause for distrusting the

* On this subject refer to para. 17 of my defence.

be gone into, but which was not. Upon that occasion I certainly said, that from my observations on the appearance of the junior Soobadar before the Commission, and the hesitation of the senior Native Officer at one of the examinations, or cross-examinations, which took place, I proposed that they should be in readiness for a more decided cross-examination, as to the discrepancies in their evidence, of which I had taken notes. These men were at the Residency on the last day of the proceedings, but my colleagues saw no necessity for calling them in, and the opportunity was lost. In my opinion, a cross-examination of these witnesses by an advocate would have been fatal to their evidence. My own notes of the inquiry were voluminous, but they were taken from me and destroyed, on the principle that, the Commission being secret, no document should remain but its proceedings."*

Para. 7. Such was the purport of my explanation, which, in a great measure, relieves me from the necessity of any additional remark. With respect to the question put by myself to the senior Native Officer (and interfered with by my colleagues, as bullying the witness, when his confusion was apparent), I cannot call to recollection the words; but it was a question pertaining to the cause at issue, and not, as Mr. Willoughby has asserted, relating to the dress of the man under examination. Even had it been so, neither of my colleagues would have been justified in presuming to question my right, and even my duty, as commanding the station, to notice any irregularity of dress in those under my command. In denying Mr. Willoughby's assertion, it is sufficient for my purpose that he admits the fact of a question being put by me which confused the witness; for it was this circumstance, combined with the ghastly appearance of the other Native Officer, that induced me

the evidence of the Native Officers, he proposed that they should be in readiness for a more decided cross-examination. That, accordingly, on the last day of the proceedings they were in attendance, but were not called in, Colonel Ovans and myself considering it superfluous, and that his notes of the inquiry were taken from him. For what really occurred in regard to the cross-examination, I have only to refer to my former statement,† to every part of which I now adhere. I will only repeat, that Major-general Lodwick had full liberty to cross-examine the Soobadars, and all the other witnesses, to any extent he desired, and his colleagues had neither the power nor the wish to prevent him. The Native Officers may have been at the Residency the last day; but I can positively affirm, that no question arose on that day respecting them, and that Major-general Lodwick never proposed that they should be recalled into Court. Had he done this, and had his proposal been objected to, the fact would have been recorded by the Commission. In regard to the "notes" being taken away from the Major-general, I can only state that, at the close of the proceedings, he voluntarily destroyed them with his own hands, in the presence of Colonel Ovans and myself.

10. The Major-general here states, that I have admitted the fact, that he put a question to the senior Soobadar which confused the witness. I have never made this admission, and have only to refer to the eighth paragraph of my former statement for what I really did admit. He also again alludes to his suspicions having been excited by "the ghastly appearance" of the second Soobadar. On a former occasion, I explained that this was to be attributed to the effects of severe sickness. I have lately communicated on this subject with the Adjutant of the 23d Regiment of Native Infantry, and the following extracts from that officer's reply fully confirm my statement:—"I know‡ that the Soobadar was suffering from fever about the time that he gave his evidence; I can, I believe, bring evidence to fact."

On my acquainting Captain Stock that I intended to make use of the above information, that officer replied:—"With respect to the sickness of Soobadar Gooljar

SATTARA PAPERS.

Observations in Reply to a Letter from Major-general Lodwick to the Court of Directors.

* Speech of Major-general Lodwick at a Court of Proprietors, 23 March 1842.

† Refer to para. 8 of the Statement.

‡ Letter from Brevet Captain Stock, dated 14 August 1842.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Observations in
Reply to a Letter
from Major-general
Lodwick to the
Court of Directors.

me to suggest a final examination as to the discrepancies in their evidence the day our proceedings closed, but which never took place, from my colleagues deeming it superfluous.

that time; I am quite at a loss to know why they should attempt to falsify Gooljar Missur's evidence, as he was in no way originally concerned in the business, but associated with Sewgoolam Sing by my order, in compliance with a suggestion I made to General Lodwick, to that effect."

Para. 8. At this point I must observe, that the words quoted by Mr. Willoughby from my speech, as reported in the Asiatic Journal, relative to the junior Soobadar, are incorrect, viz. "After his colleagues observed that, the man recovered his usual healthy appearance." My observation was, and is thus reported in the London Times of July 16, 1841: "After the departure of his colleagues, he observed that this man recovered his usual healthy appearance."

Para. 9. Now it so happened that I saw this Native officer at the Residency almost immediately after their departure, and questioned him respecting the difference of his appearance then and whilst giving evidence before the Commission: his reply was, "That he had caught cold on the night of visiting the Raja, and was not recovered from the effects of it." The day referred to (admitting that such visit did take place) was full six weeks anterior to the Commission's first assembling; and my suspicions were strengthened, and I saw additional cause for regret that my proposal for a more searching cross-examination had been overruled.

Para. 10. Referring to the eighth paragraph of Mr. Willoughby's, and the sixth of Colonel Ovans's statements, relative to the reasons given in the body of the proceedings for not persevering in the cross-examination of the Native officers, because their testimony had been corroborated in a most extraordinary and providential manner, it must be evident that the remark was entered in consequence of a difference of opinion; for what occasion was there for this entry, but as the result of discussion? I perfectly recalled Mr. Willoughby's admission, that, but for Coosia's almost providential evidence, that of the Native officers must have fallen to the ground.

tained under circumstances which precluded the possibility of previous concert and collusion with the Soobadars, but nevertheless corroborated their testimony in a most remarkable manner.

Para. 11. With respect to Mr. Willoughby's observation, that the Commission had, on the fifth day, entered an opinion favourable to the senior Soobadar's evidence, it proves nothing but a strong disposition to believe it, although he had not then been cross-examined, and was allowed full liberty to

jar Missur,* I believe I am quite right in my statement, as quoted in your letter; in fact, I have now with me a Soobadar who was then Havildar-major of the regiment, and who also recollects that the Soobadar was very unwell about

11. These require no remark; except that, what is here stated to have occurred cannot affect Colonel Ovans and myself, for it is admitted we were not present.

12. The Major-general here draws a most gratuitous and erroneous inference from an admitted fact. The discussion regarding the continuing of the cross-examination of the Native officers, I admit. The difference, in regard to the opinion resulting from that discussion, I positively deny. As recorded on our proceedings, the Commission came to the unanimous opinion, that by reason of Coosia's evidence,† it was not necessary to prolong the cross-examination. The evidence of this man was deemed most convincing, because it contained all the requisites of true evidence. It was not volunteered, and was given contrary to the interests and inclination of the witness. It was ob-

13. The Major-general attempts, but very unsuccessfully, to explain away the decided opinions he had recorded, previous to the Commission, of the credibility of the evidence, on which he had denounced the ex-Raja of Sattara as unfaithful to his engagements with the British Government, and states, that he expected

* Letter from Brevet Captain Stock, dated 11th September 1842.

† For this refer to the Appendix to my former Statement.

to communicate and compare notes with the other Native officer, until the limited and imperfect cross-examination that was gone into did take place. With respect to the journal kept by the junior Soobadar, it was, at my particular desire, agreed to be sent for and produced. It justified my suspicions in several particulars, not as to the fidelity of these men, for in that particular they were free from all taint, as entered on the face of the proceedings, and commented upon at great length by both my colleagues; as if I, for an instant, doubted their fidelity. Just the reverse; they were over zealous, and also fully alive to their own interests; and meeting with encouragement from their officers, one of whom was consulted, and even placed in the confidence of the Governor, these Native officers acted under instructions, and made the most of the case.

Para. 12. In paragraph nine of Mr. Willoughby's statement, I am charged with having written most favourably of these native officers, and their testimony, previously to the appointment of the Commission, and he quotes parts of my official letters to support his argument, but I firmly believed in the truth of their depositions.

Para. 13. To this I must observe, that from the character given of these men by their commanding officer, and the Adjutant of the 23d Regiment, their statements wore a serious appearance; and, under this impression, I reported to Government; but I, at the same time, clearly explained, "that I had abstained from taking the oral depositions of the Native officers, or even seeing them, to avoid the possible chance of creating suspicion." I also, in the same letter, observed, "I have not even confided to my Native Agent the nature of my suspicions; and although I am in the habit of hearing the conversations, quarrels, &c. that occur in the palace, not the most distant hint of the affair at issue has been communicated to me." My object was to preserve perfect secrecy at Sattara, and thus afford the Bombay Government full opportunity to test the truth of the depositions of the Native officers with respect to the supposed combination of the Raja with other powers. I never professed to possess any information beyond those depositions, and which I naturally expected instructions to test, when secrecy was no longer desirable. Was it to be anticipated that a commission would be sent into the territories of a sovereign prince to try him for any offence, without previously instructing the Resident at his court to test the evidence that was to be adduced, upon the result of which would depend the necessity of subjecting that sovereign prince to the humiliation of a trial?

Para. 14. So far from urging the Government to immediate measures, I advised delay, in order that more positive evidence might be obtained. I even assured Government that I could discover no plot against the British power. In my letter of August 18th, 1836 (framed at the earnest request of Sir Robert Grant), the existence of any combination among the Native states is denied. Again, in my letter to Sir Robert Grant, of September 13th, 1836, is the following observation: "With respect to the alleged conspiracy of the Native states, I can discover no proof."

Para. 15. Could these letters justify the Bombay Government in addressing the Secret Committee, under date the 15th September 1836, in the following decided terms? "We deeply regret to

expected instructions to test that evidence. On this I shall only refer to the ninth paragraph of my former statement, and ask, how could Major-general Lodwick entertain such an expectation, when, on the 18th August 1836, he had reported, "The circumstances within my knowledge, detailed in the depositions of the Native officers, admit of no doubt of their credibility;" and again, on the 18th September, when he stated, "Full reliance may be placed on their correctness, both from the respectability of the deponents, and corroborating circumstances within my knowledge."

SATTARA PAPERS.

Observations in Reply to a Letter from Major-general Lodwick to the Court of Directors.

14. No remark is necessary on Major-general Lodwick's objection to the terms in which the plot at Sattara was reported to the Secret Committee, except that they were in strict conformity with the

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Observations in
Reply to a Letter
from Major-general
Lodwick to the
Court of Directors.

report to your Honourable Committee, that we have received intelligence of a conspiracy existing at Sattara, and as is alleged at several Native courts in India, to seduce our Native troops from their allegiance, with the ultimate design, by a combined effort, to subvert the British power in India."

Para. 16. Here was the secret history of the Commission being appointed, and I have a letter to prove it, written from Dapooree, and dated September 28th, 1836. I shall content myself with the following quotation: "The affair cannot be quashed, because it has been communicated to the Court of Directors."

Para. 17. I have only inserted these passages to do away the impression which the artful and illiberal mode of partial quotation from my letters to Government is intended to create. Mr. Willoughby has even followed the example of Sir Robert Grant in a secret Minute to his council, and has quoted a passage from my letter of August 18th, 1836, noticing the report of a combined conspiracy, but omitting the context, declaratory of having tested the information and proving it false.

Para. 18. In paragraph 10, Mr. Willoughby proceeds to defend himself from the charge of being prejudiced against the Raja when he arrived at Sattara as a Commissioner, and Colonel Ovans takes the same ground.

Para. 19. If these gentlemen were not prejudiced against the Raja, on what principle could they refuse to attend to the Resident's urgent request, and pay him a visit of ceremony for the purpose of being presented, agreeably to the established etiquette of every Native court? Their refusal was without precedent, it was in a degree prejudging the case, and naturally led the people of Sattara to the same conclusion.

Para. 23. But the prejudices of my colleagues were not limited to the Raja. On opening our proceedings, a well-qualified interpreter seemed indispensable. On proposing my Native Assistant, Mr. Willoughby objected, on the plea that he had the appearance of a dishonest man; and in this opinion Colonel Ovans fully concurred, and yet does he still employ him at the Residency.

the Major-general's own reports and the statements accompanying them. The Major-general appears to have banished from his mind the very material circumstance, that, to all intents and purposes, he was the Raja's accuser, and that it was on his reports alone, and in order to test their accuracy, that the Commission was appointed.

15. Major-general Lodwick here gives a quotation, purporting to be from a letter written from Dapooree, and dated the 28th September 1836, unauthenticated and unrecorded. Was this a privileged communication; and to avoid the charge of breach of confidence, does the Major-general omit to state by whom, and under what circumstances, it was written? Until this information is afforded, and the document produced entire and unmutated, it is altogether unworthy of notice.

16. A reference to the letter from Major-general Lodwick, dated the 18th August 1836, will satisfy the reader of the utter groundlessness of the charge that I have quoted partially from his letters.

17. The only proof which the Major-general is able to produce in support of his accusation that Colonel Ovans and myself were prejudiced against the Raja, is merely inferential, because, on our arrival at Sattara, we deemed it proper to decline the Resident's request, to pay a complimentary visit to the Raja! On this point I have only to refer to the 10th and 11th paragraphs of my former statement.

18. Paragraphs 20, 21, and 22, relate to Colonel Ovans. In paragraph 23, I am represented to have objected to employing the Resident's native assistant as an interpreter, "on the plea that he had the appearance of a dishonest man, and in that opinion Colonel Ovans fully concurred." This is a monstrous assertion, almost too absurd to require an answer. The employment of the Native Assistant, as proposed by
Major-

Major-general Lodwick, was objected to by Colonel Ovans and myself, because, in our opinion, the Commission could not properly intrust so important a duty to any native connected with the Residency, and because, moreover, the native assistant was one of the witnesses to be examined in support of Major-general Lodwick's charges against the Raja, and, as will be seen by reference to our proceedings, was so examined in support of those charges.

Para. 24. The character of this excellent man was so appreciated by my predecessor, that in his last report he specially recommended him to favourable consideration. General Briggs held him in equal respect, and during the five years he had been under me I had every reason to believe him honest and true, and on quitting Sattara, I bore strong testimony to that effect.

19. The Major-general here gives the highest character to Ballajee-Kasi-Kibey, his native assistant. This was uncalled for as far as I am concerned, for I have never called in question the character of this person. In another respect, however, this is useful; for Ballajee-Kasi-Kibey is one of the persons who have been lately denounced* by Mr. Thompson, the leading orator of the party to whom Major-general Lodwick has attached himself, as an active agent in obtaining forged papers to criminate the ex-Raja, under a promise of a jagheer of 10,000 rupees, a lac of rupees in cash, and also a pension from the Bombay Government, for which Colonel Ovans held himself responsible!!!

Para. 25. In paragraph 12, Mr. Willoughby takes up the cause of Ballajee Punt Nathoo, whilst disclaiming all intention of so doing, and contrasts my deposition on oath before the Commissioner with the sentiments expressed in my speech of July 1841.

20. The Major-general attempts to reconcile the discrepancy, pointed out in my former statement, in his sentiments regarding Ballajee Punt Nathoo, delivered on oath before the Commission, and those expressed in his speech in July 1841; with what degree of success I may safely leave to be determined by my readers.

Para. 26. I shall merely observe, in reply, that the character given of Ballajee Punt Nathoo before the Commission was the result of impressions formed of the man whilst he appeared, and I supposed him to be the friend of the Raja; at a time when no prospect of gratifying his ambitious feelings presented itself. Then he was useful, his interest not being opposed to his principles. When he accepted the appointment of gratuitous assistant, at the request of the Chief Secretary to Government, I candidly advised him to refuse, stating that he would lose the high character he had attained. He neglected my advice; and from a perusal of the Sattara papers, I certainly have arrived at a different conclusion with respect to his character to that I entertained of him when giving evidence before the Commission; and in this there is no inconsistency. Men are not always the same at different periods of their career; they are not always even what they seem to be, and certainly the subsequent history of Sattara transactions has removed the veil under which Ballajee Punt Nathoo had long contrived to appear the friend of the late Raja, though, in reality, his most bitter enemy.

Para. 27. In paragraph 14, Mr. Willoughby has brought forward a discussion which took place during the debate at the India House in July 1841, between

21. The Major-general declines to enter at large upon the consideration of my arguments to prove, that there was no analogy between the Sattara Commission

* *Vide* Mr. Thompson's speech, as reported in "The Sun" newspaper of the 1st August 1842.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Observations in
Reply to a Letter
from Major-general
Lodwick to the
Court of Directors.

between an honourable proprietor (Mr. Weeding) and myself, who, acting under a wrong impression, had apologised in the handsomest and most satisfactory manner, when assured by the opinion of the Chairman and other Directors and Military Proprietors, that I could not decline signing the proceedings of the Commission. I shall not enter at large upon the consideration of Mr. Willoughby's arguments to prove the fallacy of that opinion.

Para. 28. Perhaps the Sattara Commission (where there was no President specially appointed under a warrant as on a Court-martial) may bear more resemblance to a Military Court of Inquiry. In neither is an oath administered, as on Court-martial, and the Senior Officer takes the chair as a matter of course.

Para. 29. I have sat on many Courts of Inquiry, and never saw a member refuse to sign the proceedings, or even enter a protest; though I consider this might be justifiable. I call to mind one in which I was associated with two officers. Of these one member took a view of the case decidedly opposed to mine. Each prepared a rough draft; and no conclusions could be more dissimilar. The two opinions were discussed; and as, in such a dilemma, the third member forms the majority, my draft was entered, with one paragraph from the other, as the opinion of the Court.

Para. 30. I have never regretted signing the Commission's proceedings, but I do regret not signing the strong opinion of my colleagues prepared out of Court, and afterwards entering a protest; but after the concessions made by them, which had, to my mind, nullified the proceedings, a protest appeared unnecessary.

as I recollect, no material differences in the opinions contained in the rough draft of the report and the fair copy finally submitted to Government. The concessions (as the Major-general is pleased to term them), made by Colonel Ovans and myself, were made before any report had been framed, when we were deliberating on our verdict, and had no reference to the question of the Raja's guilt, on which all were agreed, to the extent stated in our report.

Para. 31. In paragraph 17th, Mr. Willoughby has put supposititious sentiments into my mouth, for which I ought of course to be most grateful. He gives reason to suppose that no difference of opinion existed, and that perfect unanimity prevailed throughout the Commission's proceedings.

Para. 32. The very reverse is the fact; scarcely a meeting occurred without strong discussion. A casual glance at the proceedings will

mission and Military Courts-martial and Courts of Inquiry, and although he thereby admits that they are unanswerable, and destroys the basis on which he defended himself before the Court of Proprietors, for having condemned the Raja when he believed him to be innocent, he has no doubt acted wisely in shunning the subject. He now, however, asserts that the Commission resembled a Court of Inquiry more than a Court-martial. It had, in fact, no resemblance to either; but, if the Commission had been bound by the Courts of Inquiry, the Major-general was not obliged to sign the report, from which he now asserts he dissented, without a protest. On this subject I beg to refer to the 16th, 17th, and 18th paragraphs of my former statement.

22. The report here alluded to must have been a curiosity; but as it has no connection with the Sattara Commission, I may allow it to pass unnoticed.

23. The Major-general asserts that he never regretted signing the Commission's proceedings, but that he does regret not having signed "the strong opinion of his colleagues prepared out of Court, and afterwards signing a protest." In reply to this, I need only refer to my former statement,* and to state that I have no knowledge whatever of this "strong opinion." There were, as far

24. As I have never stated that complete unanimity prevailed on every subject discussed in Commission, no observation is necessary on these paragraphs; except to state that, when differences did arise, they were recorded on the proceedings.

* Para. 19 et seq.

will prove that, anterior to receiving the fiat of the Governor there recorded, "Colonel Lodwick was on all future occasions to defer to the opinion of the majority." I protested against the proposal and the mode of summoning the Raja; that I claimed for him the right of having a Vakeel, or even an advocate to assist his cause. I also strongly urged the right of the Raja to copies of the depositions (though this does not appear, after the Governor's fiat, the majority deciding against me), and these were refused, on the absurd principle of ours being a secret commission.

Para. 33. Has Mr. Willoughby forgotten his violence on one occasion when I differed with him as to the meaning of the evidence compared with his entry of it; that he took up the papers and throwing them down before me, said, "If not satisfied with my manner of taking the proceedings, you may do it yourself." I had never been previously associated with Mr. Willoughby, and may be in error; but, to judge from his manner, I certainly considered him as actuated throughout by the feelings of an advocate holding a brief for his government, rather than by the dispassionate coolness of a judge. I recal to mind the delight he expressed at the surprise the Court would feel at discovering its pet Raja to be faithless, and his observation, in a similar spirit, that although a sword and letter had arrived in Bombay, it would be long ere the Raja received them; and when the Raja came before the Commission, I shall never forget the calm self-possession and innate dignity with which he heard the depositions, and appealed to me as to the falsehood of one passage, or the rude question of Mr. Willoughby to myself, when pointing out to the unhappy prince the necessity of making a defence, "Did I wish him to prove an *alibi*?" It is asserted by Colonel Ovans, that the Raja brought his brother and his cousin as his advisers. Nothing can be more unfounded: the Raja never, on any occasion of ceremony, appeared without these two persons in his suite, and to have entered the commission-room unattended would have been an additional humiliation. The Raja never even appealed to them on that occasion: he claimed copies of the depositions, but these were never given. The Raja was not to have a qualified adviser, and not even to be informed of the charges against him, until sufficient evidence had been obtained to criminate him, and to render it necessary that the Commission

25. The Major-General here charges me with conduct which, if correctly represented, ought at once to have induced him to have terminated the inquiry. I shall pass by with the contempt it deserves the accusation, that I was actuated with the feelings of an advocate holding a brief for his government, but I most positively deny the violence imputed to me, or that I ever expressed delight (for I never felt it) at the surprise the Court of Directors would feel at the Raja having been discovered faithless. I have no idea to what the Major-general alludes in regard to the Raja proving an *alibi*, and have no recollection of having put the absurd question imputed to me; but I can affirm, that I did all in my power, in concert with my colleagues, to persuade the Raja to defend himself from the charges which Major-general Lodwick had preferred against him. I recollect, on the occasion of some trivial and uncalled-for objection on the part of Major-general Lodwick,* proposing to transfer the labour of recording the proceedings to him, but I did this without violence of any kind. I can only meet assertions like these by counter-assertions; but I beg that Colonel Ovans, the only other person present, may be interrogated on the subject, and it will then be made more apparent how grievously I have been misrepresented.

26. The Major-general asserts, that the Raja was not to have a qualified adviser; but the record of the Commission disproves this assertion. The Major-general proposed that the Raja's cause should be pleaded either by a barrister of the Supreme Court of Bombay, or by a Vakeel, or native pleader of a Court of Adawlut in the interior. To this, for reasons recorded on our proceedings, Colonel Ovans and myself objected; but with this restriction, the Raja was at liberty to employ whomsoever he pleased to assist him. The following extracts not

* The Major-general states that this was in consequence of his differing from me "as to the meaning of the evidence compared with my entry of it." To those in India who have had an opportunity of judging of the Major-general's acquirements as an oriental scholar, I need not deny his ability to act as an interpreter, for he was notoriously no linguist.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Observations in
Reply to a Letter
from Major-general
Lodwick to the
Court of Directors.

sion should call upon his Highness for a defence.* Can it be called justice, to debar a sovereign prince, in his own territories, of those advantages on his trial that would have been granted to the meanest British subject? When his judges were satisfied of his criminality (free from prejudice, of course; to suppose such a feeling possible would be an insult), the Raja was to be summoned, the depositions read, and the offer made to him of being confronted with the witnesses who had made them. I have before said, and I again repeat, that this was a mockery of justice. Even Sir Robert Grant is forced to admit that "the evidence, though satisfactory to us, was such as might be questioned without any obstinate incredulity." What would have been the fate of such evidence had the Raja been fairly tried?

wish that his brother and Balla Sahib should accompany him as his confidential advisers, to which I made no objection."† In defiance of this record, Major-general Lodwick asserts that "Nothing can be more unfounded than Colonel Ovans's assertion, that the Raja brought his brother and cousin as his advisers when he attended the Commission!!"

Para. 34. I cannot avoid calling to observation, that this Sattara Commission did not cease to exist after it had furnished its report; being purged of one obnoxious member, it persevered in the prosecution of the Raja, one member being sent to Sattara, armed with the authority of a grand inquisitor, and aided by the talents of Ballajee Punt Nathoo, whilst the other, as political secretary, remained at Bombay, to prepare summaries of the voluminous depositions procured by purchase, or by means equally questionable and extraordinary, at Sattara, which summaries, Sir Robert Grant observes, "Mr. Willoughby had by dint of indefatigable exertion at length achieved;" and further, that "he had pointed to the information immediately relevant, and imparted his own conclusions and opinions." In reference to the Secretary's Latin quotation of "*crescit eundo*," as applied to myself, I may fairly retort with "*finis coronat opus*."

Para. 35. In paragraph 19, Mr. Willoughby has attempted to account for what he terms the rough report. This was, it is to be presumed, the joint production of my colleagues out of court, since Mr. Willoughby admits that it was the result of his progressive labours towards the close of the proceedings, and put together as a sketch of its opinion, when requested by the court to frame one; and Colonel Ovans admits, "that night and day they weighed the evidence with

not only prove this, but also that the Raja actually availed himself of the liberty afforded.

"Colonel Lodwick proposes that the Commission should repair in a body to the Raja's palace, and acquaint his Highness with the charges which have been preferred against him. Colonel Ovans and myself dissent from this mode of procedure, and suggest that Col. Lodwick should, in his capacity of Resident, wait upon his Highness, and in a private interview solicit his attendance at the Residency, accompanied, if he wishes, by a confidential adviser, for the purpose of being apprised by the Commission of what has transpired against him, and to enable him to afford such explanations as he may have to offer.†

"His Highness immediately, and without the slightest hesitation, consented to attend the Commission tomorrow at four P. M., and expressed a

27. Colonel Ovans will, no doubt, reply to the charge here made, in regard to the voluminous depositions procured by purchase, or by means equally questionable and extraordinary, at Sattara.

28. I most solemnly deny, to the best of my recollection and belief, that I ever made use of the coarse expression imputed to me, either (as stated by the Major-general) in commission or out of it; and I also emphatically deny, that Colonel Ovans ever declared, when we were considering the question of the Raja's innocence or guilt, "that in considering the case, he should be guided by the principle of political expediency."

* Mr. Willoughby's Minute, ninth day, Commission's proceedings.

† Minute by Mr. Willoughby, dated the 21st October 1836, recorded on the ninth day of the Commission's proceedings.

‡ Ditto by ditto, ditto, recorded on the 13th day of ditto.

with the most scrupulous anxiety." I well recollect the discussions prior to Mr. Willoughby's being requested to frame a sketch of our joint opinions: they were of such a nature as to occasion Mr. Willoughby to ask me, "Then what do you believe?" and my reply was, "To my perfect conviction, nothing; still, as there is evidence on one side, imperfect as it is, and none on the other, I must assent to certain points," or word to that effect. From my notes of the proceedings, I then pointed out numerous objections to the evidence, the infamous character and prevarications of Untajee, the total failure of proof, or the shadow of proof, as to any plot or conspiracy of the Raja with other powers, and that it was by no means conclusive as to the meeting given by the Raja to the native officers, whilst the details of it were utterly incredible to one, who knew the Raja's habits and feelings so well as I did, &c. Mr. Willoughby, on the contrary, seemed fully satisfied of the Raja's guilt, and in the warmth of excitement declared that he was a d—d scoundrel, and had been treacherous to that power which had raised him from a prison to a throne. Colonel Ovans, who took but little part in any discussion, which surprised me (for I was not aware that every point was discussed between my colleagues during their nightly vigils out of court), then declared that, in considering the case, he should be guided by the principle of political expediency.

Para. 36. With much warmth of manner I deprecated the sentiments, and declared "That honour and honesty had hitherto been my motto in public as in private life, and by them I should continue to be directed." In my printed letter to the Court of Directors, dated October 9th, 1840, I inserted these expressions, to remind my colleagues, when it met their eyes, that I had not forgotten that extraordinary discussion. I have the most perfect recollection of Mr. Willoughby's observation, that, differing as we did in opinion, it would be impossible to frame a general report of the case. It was, however, decided that he should sketch out one embracing the heads of our long discussion. When the so-called rough draft was produced in a very short space of time, considering that the Commission sat daily from nine A.M. to five, and sometimes six o'clock in each day, it proved a transcript of my colleagues' sentiments, without being softened down by mine. My first impulse was to sign this perfect document, and to attach my protest; but my colleagues proposed to moderate their opinions to meet my own, and we proceeded to consider it clause by clause. Where there was an objection, it was discussed, as in a court of inquiry or court-martial, and where difference of opinion continued to exist, that of the majority carried the point; and, so materially was that rough draft altered and modified, I felt satisfied that, whilst the credit of the British Government was maintained, no serious injury could result to the Raja.

29. The Major-general states that, in his letter to the Court of Directors, dated the 9th October 1840, he inserted the expressions made use of by him in reply to the above declaration, namely, "That honour and honesty had hitherto been his motto in public as in private life, and by them he should continue to be directed." I have no recollection of this declaration; but he omits to allude to the following confession, contained in the same letter, of his having deviated from these principles, and of his having been guilty of the very conduct he now imputes to his colleagues: "But for my own act of sacrificing judgment to political expediency, these proceedings would have been quite inoperative." My readers will scarcely credit, that both the above declarations could have been uttered by the same person.

30. The Major-general's account of what occurred at the close of the Commission's proceedings, confirms my statement in several important particulars; but I positively deny the accuracy of what is represented in the following passage: "Where there was an objection, it was discussed as in a court of inquiry or court-martial, and where difference of opinion continued to exist, that of the majority carried the point; and so materially was that rough draft altered and modified, I felt satisfied that, whilst the credit of the British Government was maintained, no serious injury could result to the Raja." I am prepared to make an affidavit that, as asserted in my former statement, every opinion contained in the Commission's report

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Observations in
Reply to a Letter
from Major-general
Lodwick to the
Court of Directors.

Para. 37. The observation I made to Mr. Willoughby on this head, and which he does not remember, was after he had risen from the table, and whilst he was depositing the papers in his official box for travelling, and was to the following effect: "What have you got, but that which is worthless or useless for the purpose of dethroning the Raja?"

Para. 38. Mr. Willoughby has had the boldness to declare, he firmly believed that I cordially assented to every part of the recorded opinion; but if so, how could there have been admitted modifications of my colleague's opinions? There could have been no cordial agreement or unanimous opinion, where concessions are made on both sides, as on a jury, where it is indispensable that one opinion shall be arrived at. If such was my cordial agreement with my colleagues, how will Mr. Willoughby account for the Minute addressed by Sir Robert Grant to his Council, of which the following is an extract?—

"In conclusion, I have to observe that the Sattara Commission should be informed, that Government are in the highest degree satisfied with the zeal, judgment, ability, and activity evinced in the important and delicate investigation committed to them. I confess that only two of the three Commissioners are entitled to so high an acknowledgment, but I do not know that we can well make distinctions in our meed of approbation; and, for all practical purposes, the acts of the majority are the acts of the Commission."

Para. 39. How can Mr. Willoughby account for the Governor having been so well acquainted with the demerits of one of the Commissioners (not President, it is to be observed), or how can such a slander, secretly published by the virtuous dead, as Mr. Willoughby designates the Governor, be justified, or rather accounted for, if perfect unanimity existed in the opinions of the Commissioners?

report was unanimous; that no point was carried by the majority; and my belief is, that if the rough draft of our report could be produced, it would be found not to differ essentially from the fair copy now on the records of Government.

31. Admitting this remark to have been made by Major-general Lodwick, it is not inconsistent with the opinion he had just recorded of the Raja's guilt; for it by no means followed, that because the Commission had adjudged the Raja to be guilty, he should be afterwards dethroned. The punishment of the offence rested with the Government, and not with the Commission.

32. The distinction made by the late Sir Robert Grant, and here remarked upon, admits of a satisfactory explanation. The Governor saw much to disapprove of in Major-general Lodwick's proceedings connected with the inquiry, but I will only mention two instances out of several I could adduce. On the 3d October 1836, only a few days before the Commission opened the inquiry, the Major-general, as Resident at Sattara, urged Government to send a reinforcement of troops to that station, because "circumstances had come to his knowledge of the gradual increase of the troops in the service of the Raja, and the false confidence he places in their steadiness and discipline." The following extract* from the Major-general's evidence before the Commission, will prove how little ground he had for accusing the Raja of a violation of one of the most important articles of his treaty with the British† Government. "Colonel Lodwick, Resident at Sattara, having been duly sworn, is interrogated by the Commission:—

"Q. Has the Raja, contrary to the 4th article of his treaty with Government, recently augmented his forces?—
A. I do not think he has, to the extent which could be called a breach of treaty; unless the raising of a small body of women, and training them to small arms and great guns, can be so considered. I strongly advised him against this measure from its absurdity."

33. The second instance to which I refer is embodied in the following resolution of Government, dated the 12th December 1836, stating, among circumstances

* Commission's proceedings, the 11th day, 24th October 1836.

† This discrepancy will be found noticed by the late Sir Robert Grant, in a Minute dated the 3d December 1836, and Colonel Lodwick was required to explain it.

Commissioners? So virtuous a man would hardly have visited me with such severity of secret censure, for merely endeavouring, at an early stage of the proceedings, to maintain intact the dignity of the Raja, whilst, according to every principle of equity, he must be considered innocent, or even for my fruitless endeavour to obtain for that unhappy prince the aid of a qualified adviser. The political secretary is between the horns of a dilemma, and there I leave him.

Para. 40. In paragraph 18, Mr. Willoughby declares, that at the close of the proceedings, I proposed a vote of thanks to him in the following terms:—"Major-general Lodwick turned round to Colonel Ovans and said, 'The least we can do is to pass a vote of thanks to our colleague, Mr. Willoughby, for the able manner in which he has performed the laborious task of recording our proceedings, and the satisfactory manner in which he has drawn up the report.' If these were not the exact words, they were, to the best of my belief, the substance of them."

Colonel Ovans upon the same point says (paragraph 8) as follows: "I perfectly recollect that Major-general Lodwick remarked, on closing the proceedings, that the political secretary was entitled to a vote of thanks for the able manner in which he had conducted the proceedings."

Para. 41. I admit the fact of proposing the vote of thanks, but I deny that the terms in which it was proposed were such as are set forth. My proposition was simply this: "Mr. Willoughby's labour throughout this Commission has been immense, and the least we can do is to return him our thanks."

Para. 42. Thus much I considered called for by the rules of common courtesy, notwithstanding the wide difference between my colleagues and myself as to the value of our proceedings, towards the member who, for eight hours daily during nearly a month, had written the whole of the proceedings, as well as taken the examination of the witnesses in chief; but it neither expressed, nor was meant to express, any approbation of the merits of the report drawn up by Mr. Willoughby, or of the manner in which he recorded the proceedings. The labour of the duty which he undertook, and which as he did so, as stated by Colonel Ovans, at my request, it was the more incumbent on me to acknowledge, was great; and to this, and this only, was the proposed vote of thanks confined.

Para. 43. In paragraph 20 of Mr. Willoughby's statement, it is asked, "Why, however, did not Major-general Lodwick embrace the first convenient opportunity of unburthening his conscience, and denouncing the unprincipled conduct which he has lately imputed to his colleagues?" To this question I reply, that it would have been very satisfactory to me, had no circumstances

cumstances which might be urged in palliation of the Raja's conduct:—

"The neglect of the Resident, Colonel Lodwick, to report to the Government the hostile feelings which have for some time past evidently existed in his Highness's mind against the British Government and himself, although in November 1835 he saw sufficient grounds to warn the Raja of the risk he incurred by indulging in such feelings."

34. The Major-general admits the fact of his proposing a vote of thanks to me at the close of our proceedings, but that it was only out of courtesy, for the immense labour I had undergone in recording the proceedings. For my understanding of the proposition, I beg to refer to my former statement*; but I may surely ask, is it likely, had I been guilty of the conduct imputed to me in this letter, that Major-General Lodwick would himself have proposed a vote of thanks of any kind?

SATTARA PAPERS.

Observations in Reply to a Letter from Major-general Lodwick to the Court of Directors.

35. These are in reply to the question which I very naturally put in my former statement:† "Why, however, did not Major-general Lodwick embrace the first convenient opportunity for unburthening his conscience, and for denouncing the unprincipled conduct which he has lately imputed to his colleagues? Why, in fact, did he allow these accusations to remain concealed in

* Para. 18.

† Para. 20.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

—
Observations in
Reply to a Letter
from Major-general
Lodwick to the
Court of Directors.

stances occurred to require me to say anything on the subject of the Commission; and, indeed, I did flatter myself, considering the nature of its proceedings and report, as well as subsequent circumstances, that I never should have had occasion to do so. Of my estimate of the proof against the Raja, I have already offered my opinion. The subsequent circumstances were, that I continued at Sattara for seven months after the Commission closed, which it did in October 1836, whilst I quitted the Residency in June 1837; that, during that period, I not only followed a conciliatory course with his Highness, and restored friendly feelings on his part, and a kindly intercourse with him, but noticed these facts in my annual report in December 1836, without eliciting any expression of disapprobation of this line of policy from Government, although I twice had interviews with Sir Robert Grant after having done so. All this gave me reason to conclude, that the matter of the Commission was never to be further agitated to the detriment of the Raja; and this opinion was strengthened by the fact, that while the Government removed me from Sattara, I was given to understand, by the Chief Secretary's letter, dated the 6th of July 1837, on that occasion addressed to me, that one of the most urgent reasons which prompted to that measure was, the hope that even this policy would be more effectually carried out by my successor than the Government thought, or affected to think, was likely to be the case while I continued in office. Up to this period, therefore, the only cause which could have induced me to advert either to the Commission or its proceedings, its being made the plea or instrument of injury to the Raja, was wanting. Truly gratified should I have been had the continued non-existence of this cause enabled me, in all future times, to remain silent regarding it.

Para. 44. If such were my feelings, my vexation and disappointment may be estimated when, just previous to my quitting India for England, early in August 1837, the information I received of the measures resolved upon by Sir Robert Grant's Government led me to believe that, notwithstanding the plea put forward as the cause of my removal, not only were conciliation and the restoration of the Raja's confidence in the British Government not his object, but that, on the contrary, he was actively seeking for additional evidence to bolster up the defective matter produced before the Commission, and actively encouraging other and new accusations against his Highness; that while to me he only breathed anxiety to be on amicable terms with the Raja, his instructions to my successor were to repress any approach to friendly intercourse, and to persevere in his persecution. That these instructions were in course of being obeyed to the letter, and that a general belief had been produced by the measures which had been in consequence adopted, that the Bombay Government desired the ruin of the Raja,

while

in his breast for nearly four years?"

The Major-general, however, wisely avoids all notice of the fatal discrepancies I have pointed out* between his speeches of February 1840 and July 1841, and between his speech of the last-mentioned date and his printed letter to the Chairman of the Court of Directors, dated 9th October 1840.

36. From the 45th paragraph, however, I now for the first time learn, that, as far back as December 1837, the Major-general, in a letter addressed to the Court of Directors, expressed his conviction that his colleagues were prejudiced against the Raja. I am not, however, to this moment, in possession of this letter, although it has been printed, nor was I previously aware of its existence. He likewise refers to his letter of the 9th October 1840, and observes, that it did not occasion any of the sensitiveness which Colonel Ovens and myself have since evinced. How, however, could we have evinced sensitiveness before we were attacked? By accident, and not by the favour of the author, I obtained the perusal of that letter, and found that it contained nothing to reflect on my character and conduct. It is merely an appeal to the Court of Directors from Major-general Lodwick, in consequence of his having been removed from the Sattara Residency for incapacity.

* Para. 21.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Observations in
Reply to a Letter
from Major-general
Lodwick to the
Court of Directors.

while the panic created, and the vindictive feelings and interested motives excited and put in action, were such as to leave no doubt regarding his ultimate fate, unless it could be averted by such a statement of facts as might be likely to induce the Honourable Court of Directors to extend their protection towards him.

Para. 45. Impressed with these considerations, I considered it my duty to the Honourable Company, whose reputation was deeply involved in the matter, and whose good feelings towards his Highness had been unvaried, to avail myself of the leisure of my voyage, to address the letter to the Honourable Court, which is now published with these papers, and which bears date December 1837. I did even more; for besides, in that letter, expressing my conviction that my colleagues were prejudiced against the Raja, I waited on each successive chairman, offering to depose to certain convictions and facts, the knowledge of which I considered important, to enable the Honourable Court to come to a just decision regarding the case. And in October 1840, I addressed a further letter to the Chairman of the Honourable Court, and printed it, circulating copies of the same; and it may therefore be presumed, that shortly afterwards an opportunity of perusing it (although they did not then evince any of that sensitiveness which seems now to actuate and disturb them) was presented to my colleagues.

Para. 46. I have so fully entered into these particulars, to show that I was ever, after I considered my doing so of importance to the ends of justice, and to the good name of the British Government in India, ready to unburthen my conscience, as Mr. Willoughby terms it, and denounce the value of the labours of the Sattara Commission; and it was merely because that other mode, in which I should have preferred doing this, was not available, that I at last considered it my duty, and incumbent upon me, to speak out distinctly in the Court of Proprietors, both in self-defence, and with a hope that even yet, the truth being set forth, I might retrieve the cause of the unhappy Raja.

Para. 47. That my speech was badly reported is to be regretted. My object was not to hold up my colleagues to the scorn and indignation of the public, but to point out the judicial errors that had been committed; and, whilst adverting to the prejudice which my colleagues appeared to entertain against the Raja, I did not denounce the opinion that they had formed, as proceeding from corrupt principles or unworthy motives. I gave them credit for believing the Raja guilty, on the evidence adduced, of everything laid to his charge. I, on the contrary, considered the evidence worthless, and even if otherwise, that the Raja had been debarred the advantage of a fair trial.

37. Paragraphs 48 to 69 require no remark from me, as they exclusively relate to Colonel Ovans's exposure of the misrepresentations contained in a petition to Parliament from the British Indian Society, dated the 25th November 1841.

38. In the above remarks, I have avoided touching upon the merits of the case of the ex-Raja of Sattara. On one point, however, I cannot be silent, in justice to the 23d Regiment of Native Infantry. Major-general Lodwick, and the party with whom he has so intimately connected himself, have on various occasions asserted, that the first charge against the Raja originated in the ill-will which existed against him in the regiment, and that to support the charge two of the chief native officers basely perjured themselves. This accusation was at the time carefully considered by the Commission, and pronounced to be unfounded; and, in order to show that Major-general Lodwick, notwithstanding the countenance and support he has since given to the charge, could not formerly have believed it to be true, I have obtained from the records of the regiment a copy of the following district order, which he himself issued in November 1836, bestowing the most unqualified praise on the regiment during the whole period (four years) it had been stationed at Sattara.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Observations in
Reply to a Letter
from Major-general
Lodwick to the
Court of Directors.

" Parole Kirkee,

" Sattara, 5 November 1836.

" ON the movement of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, after having been stationed at Sattara nearly four years, Colonel Lodwick performs a pleasing duty in recording his sense of its conduct during that period.

" Associated with this regiment in the glorious action of which this day is the anniversary, and witness of its well-earned claims to be admitted on the field to the honour of entering the ranks of the regular army, Colonel Lodwick has ever felt a lively interest in its career; and after a lapse of 19 years it affords him the highest gratification to be able to express his opinion, that the conduct of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, while stationed at Sattara under his command, has been exemplary in all the qualities becoming good soldiers, during a period of profound peace, as it was marked by steadiness and gallantry in the day of battle.

(signed) " F. Durack, Line Adjutant."

The Commission's Report bears date the 4th November 1836, the day preceding that on which the above praise was awarded to the 23d Regiment; and I shall leave it to Major-general Lodwick to explain how much praise could have been so unreservedly bestowed, had he then believed that the charge against the Raja had originated in ill-will on the part of the regiment, and that it had been supported by the most unblushing perjury of two of the principal and best-behaved native officers of the regiment.

(signed) J. P. Willoughby, Bombay Civil Service.

Bombay, 23 Sept. 1842.

Letter from
Lieut.-Col. Ovans
to the Secretary to
Government,
23 September 1842.

LETTER from Lieutenant-Colonel C. Ovans, Resident at Sattara, to the Secretary to Government, dated Sattara Residency, 23d September 1842.

Sir,

1. HAVING observed in a letter addressed by Major-general Lodwick to the Chairman of the Honourable Court of Directors, under date the 13th June last (which letter, at a General Court of the East India Company held on the 27th of the same month, was ordered to be printed), that Major-general Lodwick accuses me of "purchasing evidence" against the ex-Raja of Sattara, I beg you will have the goodness to lay before the Honourable the Governor in Council the accompanying affidavit, in which I declare, on oath, this accusation to be entirely false.

2. Understanding these words in the sense I do (namely, that I paid money to the witnesses, to induce them to give evidence against the ex-Raja), I am constrained, as my only mode of defence, to reply to this accusation in this solemn manner; and I earnestly implore the Honourable Court to call upon Major-general Lodwick either to disavow this charge or to prove it, or, in failure of this, to subject that officer to such judicial inquiry as this case may then appear to demand.

3. Having thus disposed of the most serious part of Major-general Lodwick's letter, I trust I may be permitted to say a few words on the other charges brought forward against me in this production.

4. These are, that in considering the case of the ex-Raja, I stated I would be guided by "political expediency;" and that I had been guilty of a "gross misstatement" in quoting Major-general Lodwick's assertion, that the ex-Raja "had proved faithless to his engagements with the British Government."

5. As regards the phrase "political expediency," I beg to state that it is not one I ever use, and it certainly is not a principle I have ever been guided by. It is very difficult to recollect conversations which passed six years ago; but I think I may safely say, General Lodwick's memory has been as treacherous on this as on many other points.

6. But as Major-general Lodwick confesses in his letter to the Court of Directors, under date the 9th October 1840, page 27, that he himself sacrificed his judgment to political expediency in the ex-Raja's case, perhaps he does not attach the same criminality to this as I do: and it certainly would seem that, by a failure of memory, General Lodwick has put his own words into my mouth.

7. I can safely say, however, that I was guided in this question solely by an earnest desire to pronounce an honest verdict as to the guilt or innocence of the ex-Raja, and that no other feeling was mixed up in my mind of any kind whatever.

8. With

SATTARA
PAPERS.

8. With regard to the exposition which General Lodwick affirms he made, as to his own honour and honesty, I certainly cannot recollect any occasion calling for so unusual a declaration; and I appeal to every honest man, whether it is customary to make a parade of such sentiments in the manner here described.

9. The gross mis-statement of which I am accused is also easy to answer. The words, "proved faithless to his engagements with the British Government," do not certainly occur in the proceedings of the Commission. I never said they did. These words are given by me as a separate extract, and marked as such in my letter of the 25th November 1841. But if General Lodwick will turn to the first paragraph of his own letter, under date the 9th September 1836, in the Appendix A. to the proceedings of that Commission, there he will find these words as extracted by me.

Letter from
Lieut.-Col. Ovens
to the Secretary to
Government,
23 September 1842.

10. General Lodwick accuses me of another mis-statement, in saying that Ballajee Punt Nathoo was on his oath before that Commission. It is certainly not so stated in those proceedings. But he was on his solemn affirmation; at least so I understood him to be, and so he understood himself to be. But as to the assertion of General Lodwick, that on his evidence "was subsequently raised the conspiracy of the Raja with the Viceroy of Goa, and with the ex-Raja of Nagpoor," this is mere fiction.

11. I have been induced to correct General Lodwick's assertions on these points, as on my imputed inaccuracy he impugns the other documents forwarded by me to Government. In such a voluminous mass of papers errors may certainly have crept in, though certainly no intentional ones. But when it is recollected, that without a single European assistant, I had to conduct so intricate an inquiry, and arrange and translate so many papers, and carry on, at the same time, all the current business of this office, I may honestly, I think, congratulate myself that so few errors have been made.

12. General Lodwick makes it matter of reproach against me, my being armed, as he calls it, with "inquisitorial power;" and that I stated that the Raja's advisers were corrupt and worthless; and, moreover, that I advised the Raja to be suspended from his authority.

13. That Government was pleased to confide in me, I gratefully acknowledge; but that the confidence so reposed in me was ever abused, I solemnly deny. Can General Lodwick, or any other person, point out a single instance of wrong or oppression on my part?

14. That the ex-Raja's advisers were corrupt and worthless, what does General Lodwick himself say in his evidence on oath before that Commission? "Question. The Commission believe that, up to a very late period, the authorities in this country and in England have been led to form a very favourable opinion of the character and conduct of his Highness the Raja. Can you account for the change which appears to have unhappily taken place?—Answer. I attribute it to his having attached himself to two persons in particular, Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees and Abba Parusnees, who are generally reported to be corrupt. They are in his full confidence and they abuse it, and it has long been the general opinion at Sattara that they would be the cause of his ruin."

15. That I advised the ex-Raja to be suspended from his authority is perfectly true; not, however, to convict him, for he had then been convicted, but to save him; and if this step had been taken, I firmly believe that it would have had the desired effect.

16. General Lodwick in this letter also eulogizes the ex-Raja's excellent management of the jageers; why then did General Lodwick advise Sir Robert Grant to deprive him of his sovereignty over two of these chiefs? I answer in his own words*, because he had "oppressed" those chieftains, and because by this means "the Raja's disposition to oppress would be effectually curbed."

17. General Lodwick insists very strongly on the necessity there was for upholding the ex-Raja's dignity; but is not the character of the British Government also worthy of attention? This, however, was completely lost sight of, or how could such an exhibition have been made as is described at page 33 of General Lodwick's letter to the Court of Directors, dated 9th October 1840, viz. that the ex-Raja repeated from the window of his palace, as I "bade him farewell, that he would surrender his territory rather than concede the smallest point till his grievances

* See General Lodwick's Letter to the Court of Directors, 9th October 1840, p. 29.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from
Lieut.-Col. Ovans
to the Secretary to
Government,
23 September 1842.

grievances had been heard and redressed?" I ask, if this was fit language for a British Resident to hear or endure; and that, too, from a prince who was bound by treaty to abide, in all things, by the advice of that very Government which he was then setting at defiance?

18. As to the other points discussed by General Lodwick in his letter of the 13th June last, viz. that his speech at the India-House was "incorrectly given;" that he was not President of that Commission; that he was ordered to yield to the majority; that he never regretted signing the Commissioners' proceedings; that the Raja never visited the Residency but of his own accord, and that the ex-Raja had his brother and the Senaputty with him when he came, but not as advisers; all these points might, I think, safely be left to the General's own showing. Still I may, perhaps, be permitted, for the last time, to point out the fallacies brought forward by General Lodwick.

19. General Lodwick says, his speech at the India-House was "incorrectly given." If so, why not manfully come forward and point out where it is wrong, and then there would be an end of the question? General Lodwick says, he was not President of that Commission; but whether president or not, did he not sign that Report, under a conviction of the ex-Raja's guilt? for that is the real question at issue. If he then thought him guilty, why does he now retract? If he did not, why did he, in April 1837, recommend Sir Robert Grant to punish him, as he himself states in his letter of the 9th October 1840, to the Court of Directors?

20. As regards the ex-Raja's visit to the Commission being derogatory, this is proved to be a delusion of General Lodwick's by the fact that the ex-Raja never himself complained of it. That the ex-Raja came here on business afterwards I can positively state; that he came to Sir James Carnac, also, we all know; that he came to General Lodwick and his predecessors, I am assured, also, by every person here. But even as to the form of sending or asking, that also is against General Lodwick; for is it not the custom on every grand occasion (a durbar of the Governor's, for instance) for the Resident to go and invite the Raja to come? Did not General Lodwick himself go to invite the ex-Raja on Lord Clare's visit to this place?

21. General Lodwick himself states, that the ex-Raja brought with him his brother and the Senapattey on his visit to the Commission, but denies their being "advisers." But was he not told to bring any advisers he wished, and did he not bring these persons? As to their being true or false, competent or incompetent, of that the ex-Raja was the best judge. But that "Colonel Ovans should have shown his love of justice by putting him (the ex-Raja) on his guard," that is, that I, who had only come a few days before to Sattara, who had never even seen the ex-Raja or his brother, should divulge the evidence given before that Secret Commission, and warn the ex-Raja against his brother; this is certainly, to use General Lodwick's words, "more than ridiculous."

22. But I must now pass to the wanton aspersions so gratuitously cast on my colleague in this letter. These are, that Mr. Willoughby called the ex-Raja "a d——d scoundrel," and that he behaved with violence during the sitting of that Commission. It is, as I before said, very difficult to recollect conversations that have taken place six years ago. But this I should certainly have recollected; and I can safely assert, that Mr. Willoughby never used such unwarrantable expressions, either before that Commission or out of it, that I know of.

23. Mr. Willoughby did certainly, on one occasion, ask General Lodwick to write the proceedings himself. This was, I think, on some captious observation of the General's; but it only alluded, as far as I can recollect, to the matter in hand; but I saw no violence, either at that or at any other time, on the part of Mr. Willoughby; and my recollection is clear, as to the vote of thanks being for the able manner in which Mr. Willoughby conducted those proceedings, meaning thereby the proceedings generally, and not for acting as a clerk, for eight hours daily, at General Lodwick's request.

24. It has been painful to me to make the above remarks; but I think it will be granted, that I could not remain silent under the accusation of General Lodwick, noticed in the first and second paragraphs of this letter; and if I allowed General Lodwick's other assertions to remain unnoticed, this might be construed into a tacit admission of these ungrounded aspersions. I have, therefore, most unwillingly obtruded these remarks on Government; but as they are of vital importance to me, both as a public officer of Government, and as a private individual, I trust I may respectfully solicit their transmission to the Honourable Court of Directors,
with

with my humble but most earnest prayer that they may be taken into their early consideration, and made as public as the accusations against me.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Ovans,*
Resident at Sattara.

SATTARA
PAPERS.

Letter from
Lieut.-Col. Ovans
to the Secretary to
Government,
23 September 1842.

AFFIDAVIT.

Affidavit.

WHEREAS, in a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Honourable the Court of Directors by Major-general Lodwick, dated London, 13th June 1842, and which at a General Court of the East India Company, held on Monday, the 27th June 1842, was directed to be printed, I am accused of "purchasing evidence" against the ex-Raja of Sattara, meaning thereby, as I understand these words, that I paid money to the witnesses to induce them to give evidence against the ex-Raja :

I, Charles Ovans, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Bombay Army and Resident at Sattara, do hereby solemnly make oath and depose, that this accusation is utterly false, and that I never, directly or indirectly, purchased the evidence of any witness or witnesses whatever against the ex-Raja of Sattara, as above set forth.

(signed) *C. Ovans,*
Lieut.-Colonel and Resident at Sattara.

Sworn at Sattara, this 21st day of September 1842, before me,

(signed) *J. Whitmore,*
Captain, Superintendent of Bazars.

Witnessed by us :

(signed) *F. Hicks,* Lieut.-Colonel 2d Grenadier
Regiment, N. I.
E. P. Williams, Chaplain, Bombay Army.
W. Erskine, Surgeon, Bombay Army.

SATTARA.

ADDITIONAL PAPERS transmitted to the
Court of Directors, in relation to the
Commission of Inquiry held at Sattara
in October 1836.

(Mr. Hume.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
27 July 1843.

491.

Under 16 oz.

Return to an order dated 7 February 1843 Copy of the additional papers ...
in relation to the commission of inquiry held at Sattara

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